MCQs of the following under-line words and fill up the bubble from Book-II(Modern Prose and Heroes) Part-I Board papers 2011-2019 According to ALP Smart Syllabus 2020-21

Lesson # 1 The Dying Sun

1. **The universe is entirely frightening:**
(A) probably (B) fully✓ (C) minutely (D) partially

2. **Outside these belts life would be frozen.**
(a) strips✓ (b) dips (c) strings (d) bolts

3. **It is extremely unusual for suns to throw off planets.**
(A)Uncommon ✓ (B)difficult (C)easy (D)pleasant

4. **The sun and other stars we see in the sky are extremely hot.**
(a) mainly (b) only (c) greatly✓ (d) mildly

5. **We find the universe frightening because of immense distances. (2 time)**
(a) superfluous (b) horrible✓ (c) alarming (d) static

6. **Gradually the pieces became cooler.**
(a) soon (b) generally (c) slowly✓ (d) slightly

7. **A few stars are known which are hardly bigger than the earth. These things never happened**
(a) occurred✓ (b) reported (c) told (d) warmed

8. **The stars are immense balls of fire. (2times)**
(a) tiny (b) huge✓ (c) various (d) similar

9. **Such is the littleness of our home (earth) in the universe.**
(a) reality (b) smallness✓ (c) bigness (d) existence

10. **The creation of earth was indeed a rare event.**
(a) special (b) unusual✓ (c) important (d) frightening

11. **Their living power consisted chiefly in their being able to reproduce themselves before dying.**
(a) put forth (b) bring forth✓ (c) give forth (d) call forth

12. **From these humble beginnings came a stream of life**
(a) sign (b) chance (c) chain✓ (d) evidence

13. **A star seldom finds another star near it.**
(A) often ✓ (B) always (C) sometimes (D) never

14. **Frightening because of the huge stretches of time.**
(a) distances (b) spans✓ (c) sides (d) fears

15. **Just as the sun and the moon raise tides on the earth.**
(a) waves (b) attractions (c) rays (d)create✓

16. **The space beyond the Milky Way is immensely cold.**
(A) the marks (B)collection of stars✓ (C)the sun (D) the wandering star

17. **Each star makes its voyage in complete loneliness.**
(A) journey✓ (B) restlessness (C) address (L on

18. **From these humble beginning came a stream of life.**
(A)complex (B) surprise (C) valuable (D) simpl ✓

Lesson # 3 Why Boys Fail in College

1. **A few lazy bluffers also drift into college.**
(a) capable (b) efficient (c) boasters✓ (d) sane

2. **He finally wins in such controversy. (3 times)**
(a) agreement (b) merry making (c) debate✓ (d) luxury

3. **It is always to the detriment of their health. (2 times)**
(a) gain (b) loss✓ (c) benefit (d) good

4. **They boy himself can eradicate his nervous habits. (2 times)**
(a) compose (b) hate (c) praise (d) end✓

5. **Medical treatment gives the student an unspeakable relief and enlightenment to the faculty.**
(a) ignorance (b) awareness✓ (c) trouble (d) worry

6. **He has never learned what real application is:**
(a) hard work✓ (b) real work (c) work (d) study

7. **And inevitably it is an important reason for their apparent failure.**
(a) indefinitely (b) surely✓ (c) obviously (d) scarcely

8. **Many students have the native ability to pass the examination.**
(a) hidden (b) inborn✓ (c) natural (d) readymade

9. **The boy must cultivate a poise that smothers the fidgets.**
(a) composure✓ (b) skyscraper (c) habit (d) curiosity

10. **There is no substitute for health.**
(a) alternate✓ (b) equal (c) treatment (d) arrangement

11. **Nervous habits are not easy to uproot. (3 times)**
(a) get rid of✓ (b) bring up (c) nourish (d) appreciate

12. **Only learning is not of much value unless he possesses the physical vigor to bring it.**
(a) show (b) strength✓ (c) habit (d) ordinary

13. **The boy must make himself cultivate poise and calm that smothers the fidgets.**
(a)irrigate✓ (b)mitigate (c)generate (d) control

14. **It would be interested to inspect them.**
(A) accept (B) enjoy (C) examine✓ (D) use

15. **Most colleges do all they can with scholarship funds to alleviate this situation.**
(a) lighten✓ (B) burden (C) heighten (D) load

16. **A few lazy bluffers also drift into college.**
(a) capable (b) wicked (c) evil mongers✓ (d) incapable

17. **Many boys attempt seriously to make good.**
(A) do well✓ (B) feel better (C) see really (D) correct

18. **The parents whom I have offended usually come back.**
(A) defended (B) pleased (C) frightened (D) annoyed✓

19. **The boy wins out in such controversies.**
(A) trembles (B) fails (C) selected (D) succeeds✓

Lesson # 5 On Destroying Books

1. **In my agony of decision, I left the embankment. (2 times)**
(a) pane (b) pain✓ (c) stain (d) help

2. **The policeman acquitted the writer. (1 time)**
(a) fettered (b) detained (c) arrested (d) let go✓

3. **There was a cold nip in the air. (1 time)**
(a) coldness✓ (b) nappy (c) napkin (d) navel

4. **The writer couldn't consume the books.** **(1 time)**
(a) store (b) study (c) burn up✓ (d) consult
5. **The lamps threw their gleams across the road.**
(a) oil (b) smell (c) rays✓ (d) sink
6. **I was living in a small heaven kissing flat.**
(a) very beautiful (b) very large (c) very tall✓ (d) very grand
7. **The writer looked into the luminous swirl of the river.**
(a) misty (b) murky (c) dim (d) bright✓
8. **Many people were reluctant to throw away their books.** **(2 times)**
(a) willful (b) willing (c) unwilling✓ (d) happy
9. **It is not merely absurd to keep rubbish merely because it is printed.**
(a) waste✓ (b) preciousness (c) praise (d) exultation
10. **It is sometimes difficult to find scaffold for them.** **(2 times)**
(a) store (b) rope (c) place (d) gallows✓
11. **I fancied he looked suspicious.**
(a) angry (b) doubtful✓ (c) happy (d) tired
12. **So far as I don't know how long I strayed up and down.**
(a) tried (b) roamed✓ (c) examined (d) attacked
13. **The books of poetry accumulated in the flat of the writer.**
(A) catered (B) scattered (C) gathered✓ (D)floated
14. **Subsiding at last on the ooze of the bottom.**
(A)surface (B) mud✓ (C) level (D) water
15. **I leaned against the parapet.**
(A)wall✓ (B) waves (C) water (D) bridge
16. **Perhaps he suspects I have swag in this sack.** **(2 times)**
(A)stolen things✓ (B) books (C) jewellery (D) clothes
17. **The pedestrian was a tramp.**
(A) lucky (B) walker (C) vagabond ✓ (D) unlucky
18. **Flashing his lantern on the catches of the basement windows.**
(A) first floor (B) attic (C) ceiling (D) celler✓
19. **People sent odd things to the troops.**
(A) useless✓ (B) helpless (C) hopeless (D) broken
20. **I began walking on with an air of rumination and unconcern.**
(A) delight (B) absorbed in thoughts✓ (C) diffidently (D) differently
21. **Reckless with misery, I made a plunge.**
(A) penniless (B) voiceless (C) thoughtless✓ (D) soulless
22. **There were few solitarytravelers on the way.** **(1 time)**
(a) lonely✓ (b) young (c) educated (d) old
23. **I improvised a sack and stuffed the books into it:**
(a) provide (b) searched✓ (c) bought (d) spread
24. **The books were lying forlorn.**
(A)comfortable (B)deserted ✓ (C)covered (D) uneasy

Lesson # 7 My Finanical Career

1. **The writer held his money in a crumpled ball.**
(a) folded✓ (b) broken (c) polished (d) painted
2. **The manager thought that I was a detective.** **(2 time)**
(a) spy✓ (b) policeman (c) soldier (d)psychologist
3. **My face was ghastly pale.**
(a) horrible✓ (b) beautifully (c) dryly (d) nicely

4. **The manager was a grave calm man.**
(a) funny (b) bold (c) brave (d) serious✓
5. **Reckless with misery, I made a plunge.**
(a) told (b) attacked (c) dived✓ (d) surprised
6. **I came from a rival agency.**
(a) detective (b) secret (c)opponent✓ (d) state
7. **So I shambled in and looked timidly round at the clerks.** **(2times)**
(a) walk steadily (b) walk awkwardly✓ (c) strode (d) hastened
8. **So I shambled in and locked timidly round at the clerks.** **(2 times)**
(a) happily (b) sadly (c) cowardly✓ (d) certainly
9. **The people in the bank had the impression that I was an invalid millionaire.**
(a)energetic (b)illiterate (c)illegal✓ (d) handicapped
10. **An idiot hope struck me that they might think someone had insulted me.**
(a) foolish✓ (b)absurd (c)wrong (d)sharp
11. **Reckless with misery, I made a plunge.**
(a)energy (b)labour (c)trouble✓ (d)enjoyment
12. **My voice was sepulchral.** **(2 times)**
(a) sorrowful✓ (b) chirpy (c) good (d) musical
13. **Leacock got rattled whenever he went into the bank.**
(A)pleased (B) sad (C)overjoyed (D) upset✓
14. **I wrote something on the cheque and thrust it at the clerk.**
(A)threw✓ (B) exposed (C) showed (D) folded
15. **The sight of the money rattles me.**
(A) cite (B) place (C) scene✓ (D) plot
16. **I shambled in and looked timidly.**
(A) staggered✓ (B) hided (C) lessened (D) detached
17. **I asked in a hollow vibrating voice:**
(A) loud (B) shaky✓ (C) low (D) harsh

Lesson # 9 Hunger and Population Explosion

1. **We have the power to abolish war.** **(1 time)**
(a) start (b) dislike (c) stop✓ (d) predict
2. **The sufferer of yaws becomes depressed and falls ill.**
(a) overjoyed (b) glad (c) happy (d) gloomy✓
3. **Muscles are destroyed and bones deformed.** **(1times)**
(a) strengthened (b) grown (c) deshaped✓ (d) designed
4. **Death rate has been reduced by epidemic control.**
(a) spreading disease✓ (b) slow disease
(c) problem (d) expenditure
5. **We can get some idea of these famines from our folk lore.**
(a) predecessor (b) ancestor
(c) people of the past (d)traditions and stories✓
6. **Famine has been a problem since the very beginning of time:**
(a) food shortage✓ (b) war (c) tussle (d) population
7. **The problems that have plagued Asian countries for thousands of years.**
(a) fortified (b) developed (c) troubled✓ (d) uplifted
8. **It indicates the greatest paradox of our times.**
(a) fiction (b) contradiction✓ (c) grief (d) relief
9. **During my reign, corn is scarce and food is lacking.** **(2 times)**
(a) plenteous (b) short ✓ (c) good (d) available

10. The early hunters suffered from starvation in winter.
(A) lavishness (B) luxury (C) hunger✓ (D) happiness

11. Joseph averted the widespread disaster by compulsory storage of food.
(A)avoided ✓ (B) made (C) changed (D) stopped

MCQ'S of the following under-line words and fill up the bubble from Book-II(Modern Prose and Heroes) Part-II Board papers 2011-2019

Lesson # 11 First Year at Harrow

1. Naturally I am biased in favour of boys learning English. (2 times)
(a) harsh (b) prejudiced✓ (c) definitely (d) basically

2. It was a kind of drill.
(a) trouble (b) case (c) solution (d) exercise✓

3. They were considered such dunces that they could learn only English. (2 times)
(a) dull✓ (b) stupid (c) poor (d) intelligent

4. The examination sought to expose the ignorance of the writer.
(a) conceal (b) show✓ (c) appreciate (d)comprehend

5. I gazed for two hours at this sad spectacle. (3 times)
(a) searched✓ (b) jeered (c) stated (d) tackled

6. I gained no more advantage from the alphabet.
(a) left (b) achieved✓ (c) relieved (d) thought

7. The examiners sought to expose my ignorance.
(a) literacy (b) illiteracy✓ (c) education (d) learning

8. The Headmaster was not dependent upon paper manifestation.
(a) detriment (b) advantage (c) theatrical (d) show✓

9. There will be prevailed.
(a) defeated (b) triumphed✓ (c) rejected (d) defamed

10. After much reflection. I put a bracket round it. (6 times)
(a) time (b) thought✓ (c) effort (d) wait

11. The writer put a bolt and smudges on the paper.
(a) marks✓ (b) pictures (c) words (d) sentences

12. I gazed for whole two hours at this sad spectacle. (2 Times)
(a) question (b) picture (c) paper (d) sight✓

13. These examinations were a great trial to me. (2 times)
(a) hurdle (b) pest (c) test✓ (d) obstacle

14. I learnt English thoroughly. (2 times)
(a) completely✓ (b) rapidly (c) speedily (d) instantly

15. The merciful ushers collected the paper of the writer. (2 times)
(a) instructors (b) teachers (c) artists (d)attendants✓

16. This unpretentious situation continued nearly a year. (2 times)
(a) unpleasant✓ (b) unprovoked (c) unofficial (d) unmoved

17. I entered the inhospitable regions of examinations.
(a) unkind✓ (b) untrue (c) biased (d) struggle

18. The headmaster judged his ability from these slender indications.
(A) small✓ (B) active (C) large (D) clear

19. The headmaster showed discernment in judging writer's general ability.
(A) foolishness (B)understanding ✓ (C)mercy (D)cruelty

20. But the only thing I would whip them for does not know English.
(A) praise (B) award (C) punish✓ (D) criticize

21. He learned English parsing thoroughly:
(A) grammar Rules✓ (B) Writing Rules (C) Spelling Rules (D) Reading Rules

22. It is very much to his credit.
(a) repute✓ (b) disgrace (c) loss (d)disrepute

23. And their will prevailed.
(a) availed (b) dominated✓ (c) decreased (d) remained

24. It showed that he was a man capable of looking beneath that surface of things.
(a) beyond (b) behind (c) below✓ (d) blow

25. I entered inhospitable regions of examinations,
(A) unkind✓ (B)unsuitable (C)unable (D)barren

26. And the will of the examiners prevailed. (3 times)
(a) dominated✓ (b) rejected (c) found (d) abhorred

Lesson # 14 Louis Pasteur

1. Pasteur asked for arbitration for competition.
(a) judgment✓ (b) quality (c) concession (d) guidance

2. Pasteur used to embarrass with unanswerable questions.
(a) please (b) upset✓ (c) delight (d) cure

3. Pasteur enrolled himself in the National Guard.
(a) tested (b) enlisted✓ (c) applied (d) considered

4. Pasteur was born in quite humble circumstances.
(a) rich (b) ordinary✓ (c) ugly (d) awesome

5. Pasteur found the treatment of Hydrophobia. (2times)
(a) flue (b) enough (c) rabies✓ (d) typhoid

6. Providentially Pasteur's mind was not injured.
(a) fortunately✓ (b) unfortunately (c) immediately (d) consequently

7. Pasteur arrived at the method of attenuating germs.
(a) cultivating (b) growing (c) killing (d)weakening✓

8. Pasteur revealed the true nature of the problem. (4 times)
(a) learnt (b) disclosed✓ (c) covered (d) pointed

9. The Pasteur institute was built in Paris with subscriptions.
(a) bricks (b) mud (c) donations✓ (d) conception

10. Pasteur abolished these superstitions forever.
(a) false beliefs✓ (b) dreams (c) ideas (d) matters

11. The fame of his success stirred up other scientists.
(a) stimulated✓ (b) flown (c) made (d)disappointed

12. Pasteur's father brought a small tannery.
(a) asylum (b) place where skins are tanned✓
(c) slaughter house (d) delight

13. Pasteur took up the study of brewing.
(a) cooking (b) frying (c) making beer✓ (d) singing

14. Today the sight of this parchment is odious to me.
(a) pleasant (b) repulsive✓ (c) attractive (d) dirty

15. Inflammation of wounds made amputation necessary.
(A) cutting of tree (B) cutting of cloth (C) cutting of limbs✓ (D) cutting of crops

16. The epidemic was devastating the silk industry.
(A) destroying ✓ (B)progressing (C)encouraging (D)simulating

17. **Pasteur was fortunate in processing forbears for character and strength.**
(A) wealth (B)descendants (C)fellows (D)ancestors✓

18. **Pasteur was filled with loathing of Germany.**
(A) hatred✓ (B)love (C)romance (D)patriotism

19. **They could not deny it.**
(A) solve (B) discover (C)find (D)refuse✓

20. **Silkworm disease had been devastating the silk industry in the south of France.**
(A) increasing (B)improving (C)surveying (D)damaging✓

21. **Pasteur entered for the competition:**
(A) contest✓ (B) show (C) speech (D) display

22. **He never shook off the physical effects.**
(a) avoided (b) stole (c) got rid of✓ (d) degenerated

Lesson # 15 Mustafa Kamal

1. **He proposed that the Sultanate should be abolished.** (3 times)
(a) eradicated/End✓ (b) enriched (c) prevailed (d) decreased

2. **It was apparent that the Turks were growing bolder.** (2 times)
(a) ambiguous (b) indistinct (c) invisible (d) evident✓

3. **This caused consternation among the Allies.**
(a) surprise✓ (b) loyalty (c) shame (d) tug

4. **The Padisha himself was eager to collaborate with the allies.**
(a) fight (b) co-operate✓ (c) conspire (d) blunder

5. **A congress of delegates should be called at once.**
(a) oppressors (b) priests (c) representatives✓ (d)students

6. **Kiyazim Karabaker refused to disband his men.**
(a) train (b) employ (c) send (d) disperse✓

7. **Mustafa Kamal toured to demonstrate how to use the new language.**
(a) educate (b) explain✓ (c) facilitate (d) arrange

8. **Allies dissolved the National Assembly.**
(a) removed (b) replaced (c) dismissed✓ (d)inaugurated

9. **Mustafa Kamal was making exceptionally good use of the freedom.**
(a) frivolously (b) unusually✓ (c) notoriously (d) promptly

10. **The Allies evacuated the important Baghdad railway junction.** (2 times)
(a) occupied (b) divided (c) vacated✓ (d) yielded

11. **The industry had flourished consistently.**
(a) progressed✓ (b) failed (c) raised (d) praised

12. **It was flame indignation not of hatred.** (2 times)
(a) anger✓ (b) fire (c) success (d)praise

13. **They issued orders that the ship of Mustafa Kamal should be intercepted.**
(a) liberated (b) let free (c) given way (d) stopped✓

14. **But the invasion continued.**
(a) support (b) inaction (c) addition (d) attack✓

15. **A general massacre of the Americans is expected.** (3 times)
(a) killing✓ (b) appreciation (c) cowardice (d)intelligence

16. **All the orders of the Padesha should be considered null and void.**
(a) official (b) valid (c) legal (d) illegal✓

17. **The rebel must report himself immediately to Istanbul:**
(a) commander (b) soldier (c) killer (d) revolted✓

18. **The Padishah requested for the British refuge.**
(a) migration (b) servant (c) shelter✓ (d)passport

19. **The house of the foreigners was ransacked.**
(a) built (b) razed down (c) searched✓ (d) attacked

20. **Istanbul became suspicious of his intentions.**
(a) aware (b) informed (c) sure (d) doubtful✓

21. **By the unanimous vote of the Assembly, Sultanate is abolished.** (5 times)
(a) respectable (b) sacred (c) united✓ (d)willful

22. **The nation's rights have been violated.** (2 times)
(a) accepted (b) reported (c) disregarded✓ (d) named

23. **The nation's rights have been violated.**
(a) accepted (b) rejected✓ (c) reported (d)disregarded

24. **The Grand Turkish National Assembly gave the verdict.**
(a) missile (b) decision✓ (c) promise (d) loan

25. **He was determined to break down this barrier.** (3 times)
(a) resolute✓ (b) unwilling (c) weak (d) brave

26. **The encounters caused consternation not only among the allies but also in Istanbul itself.**
(A) regards (B)alarm✓ (C)discussion (D)praise

27. **Government at Istanbul was branded as Government of dotards.**
(A) wise (B)strong (C) stupid✓ (D)cruel

28. **Week by week little encounters increased.**
(A) celebrations (B) fights✓ (C) functions (D)parties

29. **The changes in all branches to Turkish life have stupendous.**
(A) amazing✓ (B)stupid (C)sensitive (D)pending

30. **The Turks vowed that death was preferable to rule by Greeks.**
(A) declared (B)repeated (C)said (D)swore✓

31. **Among the Greeks, there was little enthusiasm for the Anatolian adventure.**
(A) anxiety (B)eagerness✓ (C)clumsiness (D)patience

32. **Every indication seemed to point one man.**
(A) sign✓ (B)dictation (C)order (D)application

33. **Mustafa Kamal inaugurated great schemes.**
(A)initiated ✓ (B)abolished (C)finished (D)gave up

34. **Mehmet regained Anatolia by subtlety.**
(A) sagacity (B)ability (C)cleverness ✓ (D)power

35. **Allies forces were supervising the police.**
(A) inspecting ✓ (B)hoping (C)calling (D)helping

36. **The greater part of Izmir was reduced to Ashes.**
(A) dust ✓ (B) water (C)smoke (D) cloud

37. **Nor was Mustafa Kamal a lenient master:**
(A) rash (B) hard (C) mild✓ (D) arrogant

38. **Mustafa Kamal appointed representatives to form the centers of patriotic revolt.**
(A) mutiny✓ (B) love (C) hatred (D) attractions

39. **Mustafa Kamal was the saviour of turkey.**
(A) ruler (B) king (C) deliverer/ rescuer ✓ (D) minister

40. **The Padishah himself was eager to collaborate with the Allies.**
(a) co-operate✓ (b) fight (c) oppose (d) resist

41. **There was no one to enforce the terms of the treaty.**
(a) policy (b) arrangement (c) amity (d)agreement✓

MCQ'S of the following under-line words and fill up the bubble
(Novel "GOOD-BYE Mr. CHIPS")
Board papers 2011-2019

1. It was absurd because all things are forgotten?
(a) rigid (b) nice (c) useless (d) foolish✓
2. Katherine was an astonishing girl. (2 times)
(a) a common (b) an important (c) a wonderful✓ (d) an interesting
3. Abruptly Chips flamed up. (2 times)
(a) suddenly✓ (b) slowly (c) quickly (d) silently
4. Chip's pension was adequate.
(a) small (b) little (c) scanty (d) enough✓
5. About once in ten items he was adamant. (2 times)
(a) meek (b) rigid✓ (c) humble (d) kind
6. Chips was not very articulate. (4 times)
(a) learned (b) active (c) sensible (d) talkative✓
7. Mr. Chips was a little bald.
(a) dwarf (b) hairless✓ (c) absent minded (d) educated
8. Staefl went to Germany when the war broke out.
(a) stopped (b) continued (c) started✓ (d) ended
9. The strange randomness of the world beguiled him.
(a) drive (b) destroy (c) tired (d) deceived✓
10. Chips did not bother about details. (3 times)
(a) pretend (b) answer (c) worry✓ (d) think
11. Mr. Chips began in sheer bewilderment.
(a) cheers (b) anger (c) danger (d) perplexity✓
12. Chips said, "One black sheep can contaminate others"
(a) scare (b) spoil✓ (c) disturb (d) terminate
13. Chips remained a conservative in politics. (4 times)
(a) famous (b) modern (c) indifferent (d) orthodox✓
14. And then the Chorus sang in his ears.
(A) choice (B)choir ✓ (C)cheer (D)chores
15. Where a hair's breadth error might be catastrophic.
(a) constructive (b) destructive✓ (c) energetic (d) enthusiastic
16. The foggy day gave Chips a chill. (3 times)
(a) excitement (b) reminder (c) cold✓ (d) contentment
17. Chips did not want to receive condolences. (2times)
(a) praises (b) malefactions (c) curses (d) sympathies✓
18. Collingwood was a cheeky boy
(a) strong (b) talented (c) impudent✓ (d) obedient
19. Maynard was a chubby boy. (4 times)
(a) brave (b) bold (c) fat✓ (d) thin
20. Chips would chuckle sometimes.
(a) weep (b) laugh✓ (c) sob (d) wail
21. He did not afterwards conceal the facts. (4 times)
(a) expose (b) know (c) reveal (d) hide✓
22. Mr. Chattries accepted the situation wisely and courteously. (3 times)
(a) unwillingly (b) politely✓ (c) reluctantly (d) hesitatingly
23. Mr. Chips was conscientious. (5 times)
(a) hard-working✓ (b) ill-tempered (c) furious (d) raged

24. The books were chiefly classical.
(a) symmetrical ✓ (b) good (c) old (d) new
25. Chips was not conceited.
(a) ambitious (b) sharp (c) proud✓ (d) tall
26. He is too cocksure of himself. (2 times)
(a) happy (b) pleased (c) over-confident✓ (d) ordered
27. He was a conventional person. (3 times)
(a) modern (b) tall (c) healthful (d) conservative✓
28. Chips went for a cure to Wisebaden. (1 time)
(a) drama (b) rest (c) comfort (d) treatment✓
29. At fifty he was the doyen of the staff. (2 times)
(a) head (b) chief (c) senior member✓ (d) principal
30. Chips said that he knew that a dilatoriness of Gregson. (2 times)
(a) intelligence (b) cunningness (c) slowness/delay✓ (d) fatness
31. Chips remembered the dizzy happiness.
(a) prominent (b) certain (c) puzzled✓ (d) extreme
32. "Where I suppose his dilatoriness won't be noticeable"
(a) weakness (b) delay✓ (c) stupidity (d) education
33. A whole holiday was declared for school. (2 times)
(a) called (b) stopped (c) ordered✓ (d) banned
34. Chips made desultory notes in an exercise book. (1 time)
(a) haphazard✓ (b) arranged (c) systematic (d) lovely
35. They had both been so eager, planning a future together.
(a) reluctant (b) enthusiastic✓ (c) awed (d) serious
36. Talking to Linford had exhausted Chips. (2times)
(a) tired✓ (b) amused (c) changed (d) delighted
37. His dream had been to get a headship eventually.
(a) finally✓ (b) slowly (c) gradually (d) certainly
38. The explosions still continued.
(a) cries (b) sounds (c) blasts✓ (d) whistles
39. But he re-saw the glorious hump of the Gable. (4 times)
(a) dismal (b) grand✓ (c) dark (d) shining
40. Chips wore a tattered gown.
(a) shirt (b) trousers (c) long turban (d) cloak✓
41. Wetherby was very fatherly.
(a) ugly (b) strongly (c) loving✓ (d) strict
42. You will all be deeply grieved to hear that king Edward died this morning.
(a) lonely (b) sad✓ (c) anxious (d) happy
43. Everyone was certain that the east end lads would be hooligans.
(a) poor (b) ruffians✓ (c) naughty (d) simple
44. Chips used to hobble with sticks. (2 times)
(a) stumble✓ (b) beat (c) run (d) sit
45. Everything ended without a slightest hitch. (2 times)
(a) jerk (b) stability (c) balance (d) difficulty✓
46. Chips kept hospitality in his room.
(a) reading (b) writing (c) generosity✓ (d) curiosity
47. Brookfield was haven for Chips.
(a) shelter✓ (b) hell (c) dream (d) fear
48. They became hysterical.
(a) mad✓ (b) historical (c) helpful (d) wise
49. 'Sleep again if you feel inclined'.
(a) disturbed (b) tempted✓ (c) noisy (d) troubled

50. The guns began almost instantly.
(a) immediately✓ (b) speedily (c) greatly (d) furiously

51. Brookfield became illustrious sometimes.
(a) splendid✓ (b) rude (c) degenerated (d) degraded **(4 times)**

52. He had earned that reputation of being a great jester.
(a) writer (b) actor (c) juggler (d) humorist✓ **(5 times)**

53. But she had not always pleaded for leniency.
(a) privacy (b) diligence (c) mildness✓ (d) intensity **(3 times)**

54. Ralston was a live wire.
(a) proud (b) energetic✓ (c) cruel (d) modern

55. So clearly it lingered, that time of dizzy happiness.
(a) delayed (b) rushed (c) stayed✓ (d) stopped

56. A boy met Chips in the lane outside the school.
(a) office (b) room (c) street✓ (d) hall

57. Chips lodged at the home of the German master.
(a) visited (b) worked (c) hide (d) resided✓ **(1 time)**

58. Mr. Chips had a mediocre degree.
(a) professional (b) important (c) average✓ (d) traditional

59. Chips was an altogether milder and less ferocious animal.
(a) worthy (b) healthy (c) sick (d) softer✓

60. Chips had no private means.
(a) relations (b) problems (c) sources✓ (d) troubles

61. Nevertheless, He found plenty to do.
(a) extremely (b) well (c) despite all that✓ (d) quite

62. Some of the boys were nervous.
(a) calm (b) happy (c) anxious✓ (d) weak

63. It is a mixture of slackness and obstinacy.
(a) happiness (b) pleasure (c) willfulness✓ (d) awareness

64. The house itself was ugly and pretentious. **(2 times)**
(a) showy✓ (b) hateful (c) pompous (d) sumptuous

65. He was not a very profound classical scholar.
(a) shallow (b) low (c) idle (d) deep✓

66. The boys seemed to be ready to pounce on him.
(a) plunder (b) stand (c) jump✓ (d) work

67. Chips began in a faint and palpitating chuckle.
(a) whispering (b) rising (c) trembling✓ (d) singing

68. There was a law that permitted patricians to marry plebeians.
(a) poor citizens (b) aristocrats ✓ (c) rulers (d) Germans

69. Chips had already begun to sink into the creeping dry not of pedagogy.
(a) learning (b) teaching✓ (c) listening (d) laughing

70. The whole pageant of it swung before him. **(2 times)**
(a) scene✓ (b) message (c) act (d) experience

71. He remembered the day of his preliminary interview.
(a) introductory✓ (b) last (c) long (d) successful

72. Katherine did not always plead for leniency.
(a) rendered (b) wait (c) request✓ (d) order

73. Archer's business was a queer business.
(a) contemptible (b) lovely (c) odd✓ (d) lovable

74. Chips became less rigid. **(4 times)**
(a) wise (b) hard/stern✓ (c) diligent (d) foolish

75. Sometimes, Mr. Chips felt a softening wave of reminiscence. (1 time)
(a) shock (b) memory✓ (c) wind (d) conscience

76. Bernald Shaw had strange and reprehensible opinions.
(A) condemnable✓ (B)queer (C)cold (D)wise.

77. You're such a remarkable old boy that one never knows.
(a) clever (b) smart (c) common (d) noteworthy✓

78. Something whose ultimate significance had yet to be reckoned.
(a) played (b) guessed✓ (c) published (d) refuted

79. Mr. Chips was rescued by the girl.
(a) hospitalized (b) killed (c) saved✓ (d) drowned

80. An then row with Ralston.
(a) quarrel✓ (b) harmony (c) adjustment (d) agreement **(1 time)**

81. Merivale said, "You old ruffian feeling all right".
(a) gentleman (b) boy (c) villain✓ (d) enemy

82. Behind a rampart of ancient times lay Brookfield.
(a) hood (b) safeguard (c) house (d) wall✓

83. Let us resume our work.
(a) restart✓ (b) recover (c) replay (d) rely

84. Tea brought a thousand tangled recollections of old times.
(a) remembrance✓ (b) ideas (c) pictures (d) horrifies

85. At the beginning, Chips' discipline was not reliable.
(a) perfect (b) defective (c) dependable✓ (d) deep

86. Chips felt no relish of being rescued.
(a) delight✓ (b) insult (c) admonition (d) warning

87. Ralston was efficient, ruthless ambitious, but not very likeable. (5 times)
(a) alert (b) cunning (c) shameless (d) merciless✓

88. His sprain put him at her mercy.
(a) injury (b) pain (c) wrench✓ (d) trouble

89. And the answer came in a shrill treble. **(2 times)**
(a) song (b) light (c) voice✓ (d) joy

90. Merivale was there stooping over him and smiling. **(4 times)**
(a) standing (b) looking (c) bending✓ (d) gazing

91. Mr. Chips could look upon it all with a deep and sumptuous tranquility.
(a) magnificent✓ (b) ordinary (c) complete (d) enjoyable

92. Actually he nodded and stumbled.
(a) staggered✓ (b) shocked (c) waved (d) flourished

93. Chatteries was modern and sympathetic.
(a) cruel (b) kind✓ (c) great (d) wise

94. Chips remembered Katherine scampering along the stone corridor.
(a) weeping (b) racing✓ (c) laughing (d) dancing

95. Everyone was summoned to assemble in big hall.
(a) ordered (b) forced (c) called✓ (d) suggested

96. Your methods of teaching are slack and old fashioned. **(2 times)**
(a) careful (b) careless (c) sluggish✓ (d) bad

97. When they first met, Katherine thought Chips was solicitor.
(a) judge (b) master (c) merchant (d) lawyer✓

98. Chips' capital did not suffer when the slump set in.
(a) strike (b) increase (c) collapse✓ (d) damp

99. Chips eyes gained sparkle.
(a) sadness (b) glow✓ (c) sight (d) happiness

100. Her creamy arm sweeping over the brown sheen of instrument.
(a) gloss✓ (b) string (c) wood (d) part

101. Merivale was there, stooping over him and smiling.
(a) covering (b) bending✓ (c) inclining (d) examining

102. Its subsequent history never raised it to front-rank status.
(a) academic (b) later✓ (c) old (d) original

103. Chips looked upon his duration at Brookfield with deep and sumptuous tranquility.
(a) splendid✓ (b) humble (c) pleasant (d) unusual

104. Ralston called Mr. Chips slack.
(a) lazy✓ (b) bad (c) active (d) strong

105. Mr. Chips saw Marivale stooping over him. **(2 times)**
(a) eating (b) drinking (c) bending✓ (d) beating

106. "I can't stand it much longer. "Said Chatteris."
(a) detest (b) occupy (c) tolerate✓ (d) array

107. Roars of laughter and tumultuous cheers.
(a) silent (b) loud✓ (c) useful (d) salient

108. For his marriage was triumphant success.
(a) little (b) good (c) rejoicing✓ (d) carious

109. Mr. Chips thrashed Captain's father for exaggeration. **(2 times)**
(a) praised (b) punished✓ (c) routed (d) rewarded

110. There were lap boys who would clean and trimthe light lamps.
(a) prune✓ (b) light (c) fill (d) shut

111. Chips watched the trial game.
(a) curse (b) punishment (c)selection contest (d) testing ✓

112. Chips liked articles that introduced a few tags.
(a) problems (b) issues (c) quotations✓ (d) journals

113. Chips felt very fit, the actual work was not taxing. **(4 times)**
(a) delighting (b) tiring✓ (c) amusing (d) baking

114. Chips slipped himself and wrenched his ankle. **(2 times)**
(a) broke (b) injured (c) twisted✓ (d) bled

115. Cartwright was whispering to Merivale.
(a) condoling (b) advising (c) murmuring ✓ (d) soothing

116. Chips was given uproars farewell.
(a) comfortable (b) quiet (c) noisy✓ (d) calm

117. In old age, Chips faculties remained unimpaired.
(a) harmful (b) defective (c) broken (d) undamaged✓

118. Just as marriage had added something, so did bereavement. **(5 times)**
(a) deprivation (b) death✓ (c) impairment (d) consolation

119. You can go to blazes for all I care.
(a) people (b) family (c) violence (d) hell✓

120. Chips was not boastful or conceited. **(2 times)**
(a) foolish (b) proud✓ (c) ugly (d) silly

121. Chips went on with his Latin amidst the crashes.
(a) clashes✓ (b) cries (c) bang (d) matches

122. It was a damp shinning day.
(a) foggy✓ (b) dry (c) cold (d) sunny

123. Chips remembered the dizzy happiness.
(a) prominent (b) certain (c) puzzled✓ (d) extreme

124. At last, Ralston said icily.
(a) warmly (b) lately (c) coldly✓ (d) lovingly

125. The boy were implacable in mobs.
(a) selfish (b) unforgiving✓ (c) selfless (d) unruly

126. Nevertheless, he found plenty to do:
(a) a little (b) not enough (c) limited (d) a lot✓

27. The post-war decade swept through:
a) pre-war (c) war-like (c) after-war ✓ (d) above-war

28. Chips had won an unchartered no man's land of privilege.
a) flavour (b) problem (c) suffering (d) advantage✓

29. Yet Katherine persisted.
a)continued✓ (b) objected (c) reacted (d) retreated

30. A pleasant, placid life, at Mrs. Wickett's:
a) subbtle (b) cruel (c) calm✓ (d) difficult

31. Everyone was summoned to a big hall.
a)departed (b)died (c)prayed (d)sent for✓

32. Chips stared about him. **(1 time)**
a) gazed✓ (b) delighted (c) slighted (d) ordered

33. The yarn passed on and joyously appreciated.
a) book (b) article (c) story✓ (d) letter

34. The Head with them standing was aghast.
A) pleased (B)horrified✓ (C) grieved (D) pinched

35. Katherine had not been able to bequeath all her mind to him.
A) conceal (B) read (C) grant✓ (D) afford

36. The legendary lady was sitting like a crumbling wooden doll.
A) breaking into pieces✓ (B) shivering
C) shining (D) soft

37. Nice men treated them with a polite but rather distance Chivalry.
A) love (B)bravery✓ (C) disregard (D) rebuke

38. Maynard was a dauntless boy. **(3 times)**
A) coward (B)idle (C) brave✓ (D) weak

39. He always described to depreciate himself.
A) praise (B)admire (C)devalue✓ (D)dissolve

40. The voice sounded like a summons to damnation.
A) paradise (B)hell ✓ (C)pleasure (D)fair

141. Chips encountered a rather small boy wearing a Brookfield cap.
A) abused (B)missed (C)met ✓ (D)astounded

142. Chips realized the inadequacy of his qualifications.
A) brilliance (B)worth (C)deficiency ✓ (D)power

143. The write entered the inhospitable region of examination at the age of twelve.
A) kind (B)unkind✓ (C)comprehensive (D)precise

144. Chips writing was thin, spidery but very legible.
A) readable✓ (B) illegible (C) sloping (D) fair

145. Numerous officials visit china today.
A) little (B)a few (C)few (D)many✓

146. Some snobbish people said that they thought they had heard of Brookfield.
A) arrogant ✓ (B)humble (C)excited (D)polite

147. Chatteris asked Chips not to take anything strenuously.
(A)ardent ✓ (B) fast (C) newly (D)slowly

148. Meldrum succeeded Wetherby.
(A) came after✓ (B) defeated (C)insulted (D) won

149. Chips assumed a scowl in his first class.
(A) frown✓ (B) line (C) confusion (D) panic

150. Chips wrote his article for the Brookfield terminal magazine.
(A) cared (B)holy (C)first (D)after a term✓

151. Chips were a tattered gown.
(A) new (B) silky (C)precious (D) torn✓

152. **He was suffering from Anno-Dommini.**
(A) young (B) disease (C) fever (D) old age ✓
153. **He could not confute her ideas.**
(A) reject ✓ (B)accept (C)believe (D)enjoy
154. **I knew him, sir Cheeky's was to me.**
(A) polite (B)obedient (C)disrespectful ✓ (D)witty
(3 Times)
155. **He had been there for more than a decade.**
(A)century (B)ten years✓ (C)period (D)fortnight
156. **Chips also began to read detective stories.**
(A) love (B)tragic (C)secret ✓ (D)terrific
157. **Mr. Chips did not feel diffident about his work.**
(A) bold (B)brave (C)shy ✓ (D)coward
158. **They might have despised anyone else.**
(A) loved (B)condemned✓ (C)liked (D)praised
159. **The story was told, retold, embellished.**
(A) distorted (B)extorted (C)forgotten (D)exaggerated✓
160. **Ralston claimed to have doubled the school endowment.**
(A) rooms (B) donation ✓ (C) teachers (D) students
161. **The speech was made twice as long, perhaps, by the laughter that impeded progress.**
(A) coloured (B) clouded (C) hindered ✓ (D) accomplished
162. **Maynard was an impudent boy.**
(A) respectful (B) obedient (C) insolent ✓ (D) wayward
163. **Mr. Chips took up isolated words out of that indictment.**
(A) speech (B)blame ✓ (C)award (D)reward
164. **Mr. Chips murmured after a pause.**
(A) growled (B)cried (C)sobbed (D)whispered✓
165. **Mr. Chips had a vague notion about women.**
(A) command (B)fancy (C)imagination (D)idea✓
166. **The bonfire was lit near the pavilion.**
(A) bus stand (B) theatre✓ (C) church (D) ground
167. **Ralston was very pontifical and aware of himself.**
(A) submissive (B) efficient (C) authoritative✓ (D) brilliant
168. **Ralston told Chips that his habits were slovenly.**
(A) clean (B)good (C)accurate (D)careless✓
169. **There was plenty of shrapnel falling about outside.**
(A) bomb ✓ (B) trees (C) stones (D) leaves
170. **The world seemed to him distasteful.**
(A) felt (B) appeared ✓ (C) deserted (D) liked
171. **Chips' voice had a good deal of sprightliness in it.**
(A) liveliness ✓ (B) laziness (C) slowness (D) weakness
172. **Mr. Chips had a vague notion about women.**
(A)clear (B)certain (C)unclear ✓ (D)wise
173. **Mr. Chips was a veteran teacher.**
(A)active (B)agile (C)experienced✓ (D)in-experienced
174. **Chips was an old veteran.**
(A) An experienced person ✓ (B) brave
(C) weak (D) clever
175. **Mr. Chips had been afflicted with an acute desire to depreciate himself.**
(A) gloomy (B) pained✓ (C) sad (D) happy
176. **School bell changed for call over.**
(A) rang✓ (B) change (C) fell (D) hanged

177. **Mixing careful spoonfuls from different caddies.**
(A) large basket (B) pitcher (C) bucket (D) small boxes✓
178. **Is there anyone who will construe?**
(A) build (B) interpret✓ (C) smash (D) press
179. **Sometimes Brookfield dwindled to non-existence.**
(A) progressed (B) declined✓ (C) hastened (D) prospered
180. **The story told, retold and embellished.**
(A) rejected (B) corrected (C) exaggerated✓ (D) concocted
181. **I am a war-time fluke.**
(A) veteran (B) victorious (C) luck✓ (D) activist
182. **She was immensely popular with boys and masters like.**
(A) cordially (B) happily (C) greatly✓ (D) none of these
183. **The big hall was full of lusty boys.**
(A) vigorous✓ (B) tall (C)small (D) lean
184. **School boys liked mnemonics and puns.**
(A) strethoscope (B) horoscope (C) remembering device✓ (D) xylophone
185. **Till his marriage he was a dry, rather, neutral sort of person.**
(A) extra ordinary (B) commonplace✓ (C) popular (D) attractive
186. **In politics, Katherine was a radical.**
(A) social (B) revolutionary✓ (C) pessimistic (D) optimistic
187. **He went on with his Latin class, amidst the reverberating crashes of guns.**
(A) re-arranging (B) resounding✓ (C) re-collecting (D) reminding
188. **Chips wrote his letters in thin, spidery and legible script.**
(A) essay (B) writing✓ (C) story (D) letter
189. **At last he shrank instinctively:**
(A) smiled (B) moved (C) drew back✓ (D) fell
190. **Ralston's successor was a man named Chatteris.**
(A) victor (B) descendent (C) forerunner✓ (D) herald
191. **Mr. Chips enjoyed uncharted privilege.**
(A) great (B) immense (C) unofficial ✓ (D) official
192. **Chips had vivid recollection of Whetherby.**
(A) poisonous (B) clear✓ (C) vague (D) verifying

MCQ'S of appropriate preposition and fill up the bubble from Board papers 2011-2019

1. **He was addicted __________ smoking.** (3 times)
(a) of (b) to✓ (c) on (d) by
2. **It is easy to accustom oneself __________ bad habits.**
(a) with (b) to✓ (c) of (d) in
3. **You should abide __________ your promise.** (3 times)
(a) by✓ (b) with (c) on (d) to
4. **He was absorbed __________ his studies.** (3 times)
(a) at (b) in✓ (c) to (d) of
5. **He was not absent __________ school.**
(a) to (b) off (c) of (d) from✓
6. **We should abstain __________ telling a lie.**
(a) from✓ (b) of (c) to (d) over
7. **He was accused __________ theft.** (2 Times)
(a) with (b) of✓ (c) by (d) from
8. **Junaid was annoyed __________ my performance.** (3 times)
(a) at✓ (b) with (c) of (d) for

9. He alighted __________ the horse.
(a) from✓ (b) on (c) in (d) to

10. My friend acceded __________ my request.
(a) with (b) on (c) to✓ (d) upon

11. I don't agree __________ your suggestion. (1 Time)
(a) with (b) from (c) to✓ (d) at

12. His house is adjacent __________ the mosque. (1 Time)
(a) of (b) at (c) to✓ (d) with

13. He aimed __________ the bird and fired. (1 Time)
(a) upon (b) on (c) for (d) at✓

14. All are answerable __________ God. (1 time)
(a) before (b) for (c) to✓ (d) after

15. The judge has acquitted him __________ the charge.
(a) on (b) of✓ (c) with (d) off

16. He was not aware __________ the new situation.
(a) from (b) at (c) of✓ (d) to

17. I availed myself __________ the chance. (1 Time)
(a) by (b) of✓ (c) from (d) to

18. You should attend __________ your work.
(a) on (b) to✓ (c) within (d) up

19. She is accomplished __________ singing.
(a) at (b) in✓ (c) for (d) on

20. He is angry __________ with his brother.
(a) on (b) with✓ (c) of (d) to

21. This scheme was approved__________ by her.
(a) to (b) of✓ (c) in (d) with

22. The people did not agree __________ the leader.
(a) to (b) against (c) with✓ (d) of

23. You will have to account __________ you deeds.
(a) at (b) by (c) of (d) for✓

24. The leader was banished __________ a foreign country.
(a) from (b) to✓ (c) with (d) of

25. Charity begins __________ home.
(a) in (b) at✓ (c) from (d)by

26. The Muslim believe __________ one God. (1 Time)
(a) on (b) in✓ (c) at (d) of

27. He will blame you __________ it. (2 times)
(a) of (b) with (c) for✓ (d) from

28. We should not boast __________ our wealth.
(a) for (b) off (c) over (d) of✓

29. He is blind __________ one eye. (3 times)
(a) with (b) in✓ (c) by (d) at

30. She was brought __________ by her uncle. (1 Time)
(a) of (b) on (c) up✓ (d) upon

31. He is blind __________ his weakness.
(a) to✓ (b) of (c) from (d) with

32. Beware__________ pick pockets. (2 Times)
(a) of✓ (b) from (c) about (d) to

33. He burst__________ tears.
(a) with (b) from (c)in (d) into✓

34. They built a bridge__________ the river.
(a) to (b) from (c) over✓ (d) of

35. He is burdened __________ a large family.
(a) out (b) of (c) for (d) with✓

36 He does not care__________ me.
(a) of (b) for✓ (c) with (d) from

37. You are not consistent__________ what you say.
(a) to (b) in (c) for (d) with✓

38. I congratulate you __________ your success. (1 Time)
(a) at (b) on✓ (c) over (d) for

39. Please take charge __________ the office.
(a) of✓ (b) in (c) over (d) on

40. He was charged __________ theft. (1 Time)
(a) of (b) with✓ (c) at (d) on

41. He has great command__________ English.
(a) on (b) over✓ (c) of (d) in

42. He called __________ my house.
(a) to (b) at✓ (c) from (d) on

43. His failure was contrary __________ his expectations.
(a) of (b) to✓ (c) with (d) against

44. Sewage is carried__________ pipelines.
(a) with (b) through✓ (c) to (d) up

45. His sickness confined him __________ bed.
(a) to✓ (b) on (c) within (d) from

46. Everybody cares __________ wealth.
(a) after (b) for✓ (c) about (d) of

47. You must comply __________ the teacher's advice.
(a) by (b) to (c) for (d) with✓

48. People have been deprived __________ their rights. (2 Times)
(a) from (b) of✓ (c) with (d) by

49. We discussed it __________detail.
(a) with (b) in✓ (c) from (d) for

50. It is not good to depend __________ others.
(a) in (b) for (c) on✓ (d) with

51. Do not look down __________ the poor. (1 Time)
(a) upon✓ (b) on (c) over (d) from

52. They dwell __________ a place away from here.
(a) for (b) after (c) at (d) in✓

53. He died __________ cholera. (1 Time)
(a) of✓ (b) to (c) with (d) in

54. Zakat must be dealt __________ fairly. (2 times)
(a) in (b) out✓ (c) into (d) away

55. No one likes to deal__________ a dishonest person. (2 times)
(a) with✓ (b) out (c) in (d) to

56. I enquired __________ his health. (1 time)
(a) about (b) of (c) on (d) after✓

57. Lysozyme has no harmful effect __________ the leucocytes.
(a) for (b) with (c) of (d) on✓

58. He is not entitled __________ vote. (2 times)
(a) for (b) for (c) to✓ (d) with

59. He is endowed__________ great qualities. (1 time)
(a) with✓ (b) of (c) in (d) over

60. I enquired __________ his health.
(a) for (b) after✓ (c) into (d) from

61. He always excelled __________ his work.
(a) about (b) within (c) in✓ (d) from

62. In this matter, he was __________ fault.
(a) on (b) of (c) at✓ (d) from

63. Please, do not find faults __________ others.
(a) of (b) with✓ (c) for (d) from

64. Lahore is famous __________ gardens.
(a) in (b) with (c) for✓ (d) of

65. The Muslims fought __________ their independence.
(a) against (b) to (c) until (d) for✓

66. Ahmad has been suffering from fever __________ many days.
(a) for✓ (b) since (c) form (d) by

67. Ali is fond __________ playing cards. (4 times)
(a) for (b) on (c) of✓ (d) in

68. He was furious __________ my mistake.
(a) about (b) at✓ (c) on (d) with

69. Nazir has given __________ smoking.
(a) to (b) up✓ (c) for (d) at

70. The Principal gave __________ prizes. (3 times)
(a) out (b) up (c) off (d) away✓

71. The writer wanted to get rid __________ his books.
(a) from (b) of✓ (c) for (d) away

72. Rabia is grieved __________ her husband's death. (1 Time)
(a) at✓ (b) for (c) with (d) of

73. He glanced __________ me casually.
(a) over (b) on (c) in (d) at✓

74. My brother is good __________ Mathematics. (1 time)
(a) at✓ (b) in (c) for (d) by

75. When you came I was going __________ College.
(a) in (b) of (c) to✓ (d) at

76. You are getting late __________ college.
(a) from (b) for✓ (c) by (d) in

77. The poor live from hand __________ mouth.
(a) from (b) over (c) to✓ (d) under

78. He hankers __________ riches. (1 time)
(a) of (b) after✓ (c) over (d) in

79. He hunted __________ the lost book.
(a) for✓ (b) on (c) to (d) by

80. He is hostile __________ veil.
(a) upon (b) to✓ (c) on (d) with

81. He has invited me __________ tea.
(a) on (b) at (c) to✓ (d) for

82. He tried to impose __________ row.
(a) to (b) before (c) over (d) on✓

83. Adil was ill __________ fever. (3 times)
(a) from (b) by (c) with✓ (d) of

84. Farah has invited me __________ tea. (1 Time)
(a) to✓ (b) at (c) on (d) for

85. Zaid feels inclined __________ serve others.
(a) of (b) to✓ (c) in (d) at

86. You should not be ignorant __________ law.
(a) from (b) of✓ (c) by (d) to

7. The child insisted __________ going home.
) in (b) over (c) from (d) on✓

8. Hard work is indispensable __________ success.
) in (b) of (c) to✓ (d) on

9. Do not interfere __________ my affairs. (1 time)
) with✓ (b) in (c) over (d) at

0. Our people are kept ignorant ------------ facts.
) off (B)with (C)to (D)of✓

1. He is incapable __________ solving this problem.
) to (b) for (c) with (d) of✓

2. He invested a lot of money __________ business.
) to (b) for (c) on (d) in✓

3. I am indebted __________ Saleem for the success.
) for (b) of (c) by (d) to✓

4. Saleem introduced Ali __________ me. (2 Times)
) in (b) of (c) to✓ (d) on

5. No one should be ignorant __________ law.
) from (b) of✓ (c) by (d) to

6. Do not judge others __________ their weaknesses.
) for (b) by✓ (c) at (d) upon

7. Do not be jealous __________ others. (2 times)
) to (b) for (c) of✓ (d) with

8. He was very kind __________ animals.
) to✓ (b) with (c) on (d) for

9. Discipline is the key __________ success.
) of (b) in (c) to✓ (d) about

00. Keep __________ smoking.
) on (b) in (c) off✓ (d) into

01. He longs __________ a car.
) on (b) for✓ (c) at (d) in

02. They were laughing __________ the clown.
) at✓ (b) on (c) for (d) over

03. She was leaning __________ the pillar. (2 times)
) to (b) against✓ (c) with (d) on

04. Listen __________ my lecture.
a) of (b) at (c) to✓ (d) on

05. This road leads __________ Sargodha.
a) up (b) to✓ (c) from (d) for

06 Do not look down __________ the poor. (4 times)
a) on (b) to (c) of (d) upon✓

07. She was leaning __________ the pillar.
a) to (b) against✓ (c) with (d) on

08. Sheep live __________ grass. (2 times)
a) for (b) in (c) on✓ (d) of

109. The prince was married __________ the hero.
a) with (b) to✓ (c) for (d) from

110. I met him __________ chance.
a) in (b) over (c) by✓ (d) on

111. Don't meddle __________ my books. (3 times)
a) in (b) into (c) with✓ (d) on

112. He met me __________ the way.
(a) on✓ (b) in (c) at (d) over

113. **He is mindful __________ my duty.**
(a) of✓ (b) in (c) for (d) with

114. **I shall meet you __________ the airport.**
(a) [illegible] (b) at✓ (c) on (d) to

115. **Abdullah is the Newton __________ our class.**
(a) of✓ (b) if (c) among (d) to

116. **This area is notorious __________ sand storms.**
(a) at (b) for✓ (c) over (d) with

117. **I am obliged __________ you.**
(a) for (b) of (c)to✓ (d) from

118. **I have paid __________ it.**
(a) of (b) for✓ (c) in (d) with

119. **He prevented me __________ going there.** **(1 time)**
(a) by (b) on (c) with (d) from✓

120. **Death is preferable __________ disgrace.** **(3 times)**
(a) of (b) in (c) from (d)to✓

121. **It is not easy to part __________ one's favourite possession** **(4 times)**
(a) from (b) with✓ (c) by (d) away

122. **She is popular __________ her students.** **(4 times)**
(a) of (b) in (c) with✓ (d) to

123. **She is proficient __________ English.**
(a) at (b) of (c) on (d) in✓

124. **The chairman presided __________ the meeting.**
(a) at (b) to (c) over✓ (d) into

125. **The nation is proud __________ its heroes.** **(1 time)**
(a) of✓ (b) on (c) over (d) all

126. **We pray __________ God.** **(2 times)**
(a) with (b) for (c) of (d) to✓

127. **The Pakistan Resolution was passed __________ 23 March.**
(a) at (b) on✓ (c) of (d) off

128. **I am popular __________ my brothers.**
(a) in (b) with✓ (c) by (d) of

129. **I prefer milk __________ tea.**
(a) for (b) to✓ (c) on (d) over

130. **May God preserve us __________ all evils.** **(1 Time)**
(a) out (b) away (c) over (d) from✓

131. **Who is responsible __________ this accident?**
(a) for✓ (b) on (c) to (d) from

132. **We cannot rely __________ him.**
(a) to (b) by (c)at (d) on✓

133. **He left for Islamabad __________ train.**
(a) on (b) by✓ (c) in (d) along

134. **He lives __________ Lahore.**
(a) in✓ (b) at (c) over (d) of

135. **He repented __________ his sins.** **(1 time)**
(a) with (b) of✓ (c) to (d) on

136. **They robbed him __________ his money.**
(a) over (b) of✓ (c) out (d) at

137. **This food reminds me __________ my school days.**
(a) over (b) of✓ (c) by (d) off

138. **The accused was released __________ bail.** **(1 Time)**
(a) up (b) above (c) for (d) on✓

139. **He has great regard __________ elders.**
(a) of (b) for✓ (c) with (d) to

140. **He was shivering __________ cold.** **(2 times)**
(a) with✓ (b) from (c) by (d) of

141. **Bushra was sitting __________ him.**
(a) beside✓ (b) besides (c) at (d) on

142. **I shall stand __________ you in the difficult time.**
(a) with (b) at (c) for (d) by✓

143. **You can never see __________ me plan.**
(a) off (b) through✓ (c) with (d) by

144. **He goes to school __________ foot.**
(a) at (b) from (c) on✓ (d) by

145. **He is suffering __________ Malaria.**
(a) in (b) with (c) from✓ (d) by

146. **Eggs are sold __________ the dozen.**
(a) in (b) at (c) by✓ (d) for

147. **Hina is sure __________ her success.** **(2 times)**
(a) at (b) of✓ (c) about (d) on

148. **He is true __________ his words.** **(2 Times)**
(a) from (b) for (c) to✓ (d) with

149. **What is time __________ your watch.**
(a) on (b) in (c) by✓ (d) from

150. **She is tired __________ his attitude.**
(a) to (b) with (c) of✓ (d) by

151. **Trust __________ God.**
(a) at (b) in✓ (c) on (d) over

152. **Xona will tide __________ her difficulties.**
(a) of (b) against (c) over✓ (d) of

153. **He will not turn __________ my request.**
(a) away (b) down ✓ (c) up (d) from

154. **I have no taste __________ Mathematics.** **(1 time)**
(a) for✓ (b) in (c) to (d) of

155. **Morning walk is useful __________ health.**
(a) to✓ (b) for (c) by (d) with

156. **She is vain __________ her beauty.**
(a) over (b) of✓ (c) in (d) for

157. **I am vexed __________ him.**
(a) for (b) on (c) with (d) at✓

158. **All is void __________ wisdom.**
(a) of✓ (b) for (c) to (d) with

159. **I have been waiting __________ my friend.**
(a) for✓ (b) to (c) of (d) off

160. **He did not wait __________ me.**
(a) to (b) at (c) of (d)for✓

161. **The orphans yearn __________ love and sympathy.** **(3 Times)**
(a) to (b) of (c) for✓ (d) through

162. **The brave do not yield __________ enemy.** **(2 time)**
(a) for (b) against (c) with (d) to✓

163. **He is zealous __________ driving cars.**
(a) to (b) in (c) for✓ (d) with

164. **Mother has great affection __________ her children.**
(a) at (b) for✓ (c) to (d) of

165. You should be ashamed ________ your misbehavior.
(a) of ✓ (b) off (c) with (d) by

166. He assured me ________ his help. (2 times)
(a) of✓ (b) in (c) with (d) by

167. The thief broke ________ the house. (1 Time)
(a) up (b) in (c) out (d) into✓

168. He is blind ________ reason.
(a) about (b) of (c) in (d) to ✓

169. This ship is bound ________ Karachi.
(a)for ✓ (b) to (c) at (d) up

170. He belongs ________ a noble family.
(a) at (b) to✓ (c) from (d) of

171. Take care ________ your health.
(a) on (b) about (c) of✓ (d) for

172. He comes ________ a noble family.
(a) on (b) of ✓ (c) to (d) off

173. He is deaf ______ my advice. (2 times)
(a) to✓ (b) on (c) at (d) with

174. He died ________ an accident.
(a) in✓ (b) from (c) into (d) with

175. He deals ________ clothes. (1 time)
(a) in✓ (b) on (c) at (d) for

176. You should give ________ smoking.
(a) in (b) up✓ (c) of (d) over

177. He insisted ________ going there.
(a) for (b) in (c) at (d) on✓

178. Shelly lamented ________ Keat's death.
(a) in (b) on (c) over✓ (d) at

179. I shall meet you ________ Monday.
(a) in (b) on ✓ (c) at (d) for

180. He is negligent ________ duties.
(a) on (b) for (c) about (d) of✓

181. No one can part him ________ his friend. (3 Times)
(a) at (b) with (c) to (d) from✓

182. A Muslim always prays ________ Allah.
(a)from (b) to✓ (c) by (d) upon

183. Do not quarrel ________ your seniors.
(a)To (b) with✓ (c) for (d) at

184. He was run ________ by a car. (2 times)
(a)after (b) over✓ (c) from (d) at

185. Terrorist was sentenced ________ death.
(a)with (b) to✓ (c) of (d) at

186. I am satisfied ________ his response.
(a)to (b) with✓ (c) at (d) on

187. She was shocked ________ her mother's death.
(a)on (b) of (c) for (d) at✓

188. She takes ________ her mother. (5 times)
(a)after✓ (b) to (c) in (d) from

189. He walked all the way ________ foot.
(a)At (b) by (c) on ✓ (d) with

190. He is yelling ________ his servant.
(a) over (b) at✓ (c) for (d) to

191. He is angry ________ his brother.
(A) to (B)with✓ (C)by (D)from

192. He was ashamed ________ his misconduct.
(A) at (B)of✓ (C)for (D) from

193. He is blessed -------- good health.
(A) for (B) of (C) to (D) with✓

194. He was born ________ rich Parents.
(A) from (B) by (C)of✓ (D) to

195. Her face can be compared --- the moon.
(A) of (B) by (C) with (D) to✓

196. Morning walk is conducive ---- our health.
(A) for (B)to ✓ (C)of (D) at

197. Our boss in devoid -------- good manners.
(A) for (B)from (C)of✓ (D)to

198. He is not eligible ________ this post.
(A) to (B) for✓ (C) at (D) with

199. She is envious -------- her friend.
(A) at (B)with (C)of ✓ (D)to

200. Women in Pakistan are entitled -------- vote.
(A) for (B)of (C)to✓ (D)with

201. Women in Pakistan are entitled -------- vote.
(A) for (B)of (C)to✓ (D)with

202. He could not get rid ____his problem
(A) off (B)with (C)to (D)of✓

203. Who is knocking ________ the door?
(A)on (B) at ✓ (C)from (D) with

204. He is a lecturer--- English.
(A)of (B) on (C)off (D) in✓

205. Horatio was loyal -------- Hamlet.
(A) for (B)of (C)to✓ (D)with

206. He is very partial ________ sweets.
(A) for (B)at (C)to✓ (D)by

207. He pondered — the cause of his failure.
(A) at (B)of (C)in (D)over✓

208. Put it — your pocket.
(A)into (B) in✓ (C)by (D) for

209. Her poetry is replete -------- images of life and death.
(A) with✓ (B)at (C)in (D)from

210. I am sick -------- interviews.
(A) from (B)at (C)of ✓ (D)in

211. She was shocked -------- her brother's death.
(A) at✓ (B)from (C)of (D) on

212. You have no sympathy ______ the poor.
(A) with (B)on (C)for✓ (D)at

213. My friend is vexed ________ me.
(A) at (B)with✓ (C)for (D)about

214. I warned him --- the danger.
(A) with (B) of✓ (C) about (D) from

215. The gun went ________ accidentally.
(A) on (B) off ✓ (C) about (D) of

216. We must adhere ________ our beliefs.
(A) from (B) to ✓ (C) in (D) on

217. **All were alarmed __________ the news.**
(A) at ✓ (B) of (C) to (D) upon

218. **I have no aptitude __________ engineering.**
(A) with (B)to (C)for✓ (D)by

219. **The thief broke __________ the house.**
(A) in (B) into✓ (C) in (D) of

220. **I prefer coffee __________ tea.**
(A) over (B) upon (C) to ✓ (D) of

221. **He was confident__________ his success.**
(A) upon (B) in (C) to (D) of ✓

222. **We should contented _______ what we have.**
(A) to (B) with✓ (C)at (D) of

223. **She was certain __________ our success.**
(A) with (B) of ✓ (C) in (D) from

224. **The Judge disposed __________ the case.**
(A)of ✓ (B) off (C) with (D) out

225. **He always dreams __________ going abroad.**
(A) on (B) for (C) to (D) of ✓

226. **Anwar was quite deaf __________ my advice.**
(A) to ✓ (B) for (C) in (D) with

227. **Her face is not familiar __________ me**
(A) for (B) with (C) from (D) to✓

228. **He fired________ the standing elephant.**
(A) at ✓ (B) to (C) from (D) on

229. **We have five fingers __________ each hand.**
(A) upon (B)at (C)on ✓ (D)with

230. **I am getting late__________ prayer.**
(A) from (B) for ✓ (C) to (D) of

231. **He was guilty __________ theft.**
(A) in (B) off (C) of ✓ (D) to

232. **He jumped __________ the river.**
(A) over (B)into ✓ (C)on (D)for

233. **I will not object __________ what you do.**
(A) to ✓ (B) for (C) in (D) on

234. **He is a professor __________ English.**
(A) of ✓ (B) in (C) on (D) at

235. **He put __________ the meeting.**
(A)down (B) out (C)of (D) off✓

236. **Put __________ something for hardships.**
(A) off (B) by ✓ (C) on (D) in

237. **I swear __________ God.**
(A) on (B) from (C) with (D) by ✓

238. **The Sun is shining __________ the sky.**
(A)in ✓ (B)on (C) from (D) over

239. **This food is sufficient __________ two men.**
(A) in (B) of (C) for ✓ (D) to

240. **Do not sneer __________ the poor.**
(A)in (B)of (C) out (D) at✓

241. **I feel sorry __________ the poor.**
(A) for ✓ (B) with (C) about (D) on

242. **Tear __________ the piece of paper.**
(A) at (B)for (C)down ✓ (D)in

243. **My elder brother is worthy __________ respect.**
(A) in (B) for (C) about (D) of✓

244. **He is in want __________ wealth.**
(A)for✓ (B) over (C)at (D) above

245. **She is weak __________ English but good at Urdu.**
(A) by (B) in✓ (C) of (D) on

246. **He availed himself ________ the chance.**
(A) off (B) of ✓ (C) about (D) at

247. **I can't bear _______ these remarks.**
(A) of (B) at (C) with✓ (D) to

248. **He is burdened _________ a large family.**
(A) out (B) of✓ (C) for (D) with

249. **Sewage from all sections of society is carried _______ pipelines to disposal plants.**
(A) with (B) from (C) by (D) through✓

250. **The police opened fire ________ the protesters.**
(A) on (B) at ✓ (C) for (D) from

251. **He failed _______ English.**
(A) at (B) on (C) in✓ (D) of

252. **The teacher ordered the students to fall________.**
(A) in ✓ (B) on (C) at (D) into

253. **He has a great hope ______ success.**
(A) in (B) for✓ (C) at (D) above

254. **Aslam is hungry _______ money.**
(A) for✓ (B) to (C) on (D) with

255. **We should not jeer ________ the poor.**
(A) from (B) at✓ (C) on (D) of

256. **He is known _______ me.**
(A) to ✓ (B) with (C) by (D) from

257. **This house is good to live __________.**
(A) for (B) after (C) at (D) in✓

258. **What are you looking ________?**
(A) off (B) for ✓ (C) into (D) of

259. **I cannot make _______ this loss.**
(A) over (B) up✓ (C) in (D) to

260. **You are no match _______ him.**
(A) in (B) for✓ (C) with (D) on

261. **The chair is made ________ wood.**
(A) of ✓ (B) with (C) from (D) in

262. **I have no money ________ me.**
(A) upon ✓ (B) to (C) on (D) at

263. **They were robbed _____ all their property.**
(A) at (B) from (C) of ✓ (D)in

264. **He goes to school ______ foot.**
(A) at (B) from (C) on ✓ (D) by

265. **Hard work told _______ his health.**
(A) to (B) from (C) upon✓ (D) off

266. **I am not unmindful _______ the facts.**
(A) from (B) with (C) of✓ (D) off

MCQ'S of the correct sentence from each of the groups and fill up the bubble
Board papers 2011-2019

1. The jury was divided in its verdict. (1 Time)
(a) The jury was divided in their verdict. (b) The jury were divided in their verdict. ✓
(c) The jury was divided in their verdict. (d) The jury had divided in their verdict.

2. The United States of America have a big army.
(a) United States of America has a big army.
(b) The United States of America has a big army. ✓
(c) United States of America has a big army.
(d) The United States of America have a big army.

3. He is senior than you.
(a) He is senior from you. (b) He is senior to you. ✓
(c) He is more senior than you. (d) He is more senior to you

4. He knows swimming. (1 Time)
(a) He knows swimming. (b) He knew swimming
(c) He knows how to swim. ✓ (d) He knows to swim

5. The cattle is grazing in the field.
(a) Cattle are grazing in the field. (b) A Cattle is grazing in the field.
(c) The cattle have been grazing in the field. (d) The cattle are grazing in the field ✓

6. He, you and I told the news. (1 time)
(a) You, he and I told, the news. ✓ (b) You, I and, you told the news.
(c) I, he and you told the news. (d) You, I and he told the news.

7. The wisdom is the gift of heaven.
(a) The wisdom is a gift of heaven. (b) The wisdom is the gift of the heaven
(c) Wisdom the is a gift of the heaven. ✓ (d) The wisdom is a gift of the heaven

8. I have many works to do.
(a) I have any work to do. (b) I have a lot of works to do.
(c) I have much works to do. (d) I have much work to do. ✓

9. This is the last news. (1 time)
(a) This is the latest news. ✓ (b) This is the last news.
(c) This is the later news. (d) This is the last news.

10. One should do his duty. (2 times)
(a) One should do her duty. (b) One should do his duty.
(c) One should do one's duty. ✓ (d) One should do my duty.

11. She is taller than me. (2 times)
(a) She is taller than I. ✓ (b) She is more tall than me.
(c) She is more taller than I. (d) She is taller to i.

12. This is a worth reading book. (1 Time)
(a) This is worth reading a book. (b) This is a book worth reading. ✓
(c) This is a worth book reading. (d) This is the book worth reading book

13. The man is mortal.
(a) A man is mortal. (b) A man is a mortal.
(c) Man is a mortal. (d) Man is mortal. ✓

14. The teacher with his students go in the playground.
(a) The teacher with his students was going in the playground.
(b) The teacher with his students goes in the playground.
(c) The teacher with his students are going in the playground. ✓
(d) The teacher with his students have gone in the playground.

15. Work hard lest you fail. (1 time)
(a) work hard lest you should fail. ✓ (b) work hard lest you should not fail.
(c) work hard lest you may fail. (d) work hard lest you must fail.

16. This is a most matchless book.
(a) This is the more matchless book (b) This is most matchless book
(c) This is a matchless book. ✓ (d) This is a more matchless book.

17. The matter is between he and I. (1 Time)
(a) The matter is between him and I (b) The matter is between he and me
(c) The matter is between him and mine (d) The matter is between him and me. ✓

18. She earns a low wages.
(a) She earns wages (b) She earns low wages. ✓
(c) She earns very low wages (d) She earns a low wages

19. She gave me an information. (1 time)
(a) She gave me piece of information (b) She gave me an piece information.
(c) She gave me a piece of information. ✓ (d) She gave me information

20. She is taller of the two. (2 times)
(a) She is taller than the two. (b) She is the taller of the two. ✓
(c) She is the tallest of the two (d) She is the taller than the two.

21. He married to a working lady. (1 time)
(a) He married a working lady. ✓ (b) He married with a working lady.
(c) He married for a working lady (d) He married of a working lady.

22. I love to my students.
(a) I love my students. ✓ (b) I love to my students.
(c) I love with my students. (d) I love for my students.

23. I reached at the station in time.
(a) I reached upon the station in time. (b) I reached the station in time. ✓
(c) I reached on the station in time. (d) I reached at the station in time.

24. Walk with care lest you should not fall down.
(a) Walk with care lest you should fall down. ✓
(b) Walk with care lest you should not fall down.
(c) Walk with care lest you should not fall down.
(d) Walk with care lest you can fall down.

25. Politics are his chief interest. (1 time)
(a) Politics are his chief interest. (b) Politics is his chief interest. ✓
(c) Politics was his chief interest. (d) Politics had his chief interest.

26. I do not have some money.
(a) I do not have many money. (b) I do not have any money. ✓
(c) I do not have a few money. (d) I do not had any money.

27. He lives miserly.
(a) He lives miser. (b) He lives in a miser manner.
(c) He lives in a miserly manner. ✓ (d) He lives like a miserly manner.

28. He hates with Asfa.
(a) He hates Asfa. ✓ (b) He hates for Asfa.
(c) He hates with Asfa. (d) I hates from Asfa.

29. This cloth is more inferior to that.
(a) This cloth is inferior to that. ✓ (b) This cloth is much inferior to that.
(c) This cloth is more inferior than that. (d) This cloth is inferior than that.

30. He asks me how am I?
(a) He asks me how am me? (b) He asks me how was I?
(c) He asks me how I am. ✓ (d) He asks me how will I be?

31. She is senior than me. (1 Time)
(a) She is senior than I. (b) She is more senior to me.
(c) She is senior than mine. (d) She is senior to me. ✓

32. He is as tall as me. (2 times)
(a) He is so tall as I am. (b) He is as tall as I. ✓
(c) He is so tall as me. (d) He is so ta'l as I.

33. She absented from the class.
(a) She absented herself from the class. ✓ (b) She absented rom the class herself.
(c) She absented herself of the class. (d) She absented her from the class

34. He regards me his brother.
(a) He regards me for his brother. (b) He regards me with his brother.
(c) He regards me after his brother. (d) He regards me as his brother. ✓

35. He reads Dawn daily.
(a) He read Dawn daily. (b) He read the dawn daily.
(c) He reads the Dawn daily. ✓ (d) He reads a Dawn daily.

36. Chair's leg is broken. (1 Time)
(a) The chair leg is broken. (b) The chair's leg is broken.
(c) The leg of the chair is broken. ✓ (d) The leg of chair is broken.

37. The child feels thirst.
(a) The child feel a thirst. (b) The child feels thirsty. ✓
(c) Child feels thirst. (d) Child feel a thirst.

38. I have come here yesterday. (1 Time)
(a) I came here yesterday. ✓ (b) I come here yesterday.
(c) I had come here yesterday. (d) I was come here yesterday.

39. Ten deers are sitting in the forest. (1 time)
(a) Ten deer are sitting in the forest. ✓ (b) Ten deer is sitting in the forest.
(c) Ten deers are sitting on the forest. (d) Ten deers is sitting in the forest.

40. Sun rises in the east. (2 times)
(a) The sun rises in the east. ✓ (b) The sun rises in east.
(c) Sun rises in the east. (d) The sun rises from the east.

41. This book has been printed last year. (1 Time)
(a) This book had been printed last year. (b) This book was printed last year. ✓
(c) This book is printed last year. (d) This book had printed last year.

42. We fear from God.
(a) We fear with God. (b) We fear of God.
(c) We fear to God. (d) We fear God. ✓

43. He called her as a fool.
(a) He called her a fool. ✓ (b) He called her fool.
(c) He called her as a fool. (d) He called her for a fool.

44. Not only, he is blind but also deaf.
(a) Not only he is blind but also deaf. (b) Not only is he blind but also deaf. ✓
(c) Not only is he blind but deaf. (d) Not only he is blind but he is deaf.

45. At the end, I got the job.
(a) Upon the end, I got the job. (b) On the end, I got a job.
(c) Of the end, I got the job. (d) In the end, I got a job. ✓

46. Teacher said, "the earth is round." (1 Time)
(a) Teacher said that the earth is round. (b) Teacher said that the earth was round.
(c) Teacher told that the earth was round. (d) Teacher said the earth is round. ✓

47. She is laughing on Ali.
(a) She is laughing at Ali. ✓ (b) She is laughing for Ali.
(c) She is laughing upon Ali. (d) She is laughing in Ali.

48. She is married with Shahzad. (1 time)
(a) She is married upon Shahzad. (b) She is married to Shahzad. ✓
(c) She is married Shahzad. (d) She is married for Shahzad.

49. He disposed off the case.
(a) He disposed for the case (b) He disposed from the case.
(c) He disposed of the case. ✓ (d) He disposed on the case

50. We enjoyed during the holiday.
(a) We enjoyed ourselves during the holidays. ✓
(b) We ourselves enjoyed during the holidays
(c) We enjoyed during the holidays. (d) We enjoyed during the holidays.

51. He gave his son many advices. (1 Time)
(a) He gave his son much of advice. (b) He gave his son much advice.
(c) He gave his son many advice. (d) He gave his son many pieces of advice. ✓

52. He availed of the chance. (1 Time)
(a) He had availed of the chance. (b) He availed himself with the chance.
(c) He himself availed of the chance. (d) He availed himself of the chance. ✓

53. Hardly had she entered the room than she began to cry.
(a) Hardly she had entered the room than she began to cry.
(b) Hardly had she entered the room when she began to cry. ✓
(c) Hardly had she entered the room than she began to cry.
(d) Hardly she had entered the room than she began to cry.

54. Where this road leads to? (1 Time)
(a) Where this road lead to? (b) Where this road leads to?
(c) Where do this road lead to? (d) Where does this road lead to? ✓

55. He went out just now.
(a) He goes out just now. (b) He was gone out just now.
(c) He has gone out just now. ✓ (d) He is gone out just now.

56. Each of us have a pen. (2 times)
(a) Each of us has a pen. ✓ (b) Each of us have the pen.
(c) Each of us have pen. (d) Each of us has the pen.

57. She asked me, "Can you wash your dress?
(a) She asked me if I can wash her dress. (b) She asked me if I could wash my dress. ✓
(c) She asked me I could have washed my dress.
(d) She asked me if she could wash my dress.

58. He has been operated. (1 Time)
(a) He had been operated. (b) He have been operated.
(c) He has been operated upon. ✓ (d) He has been operated with.

59. There is no place in this compartment.
(a) There are no place in this compartment. (b) There is no room in this compartment. ✓
(c) There are no room in this compartment. (d) There were no place in this compartment.

60. Either you or I are wrong. (4 times)
(a) Either you or me are wrong. (b) Either you or I am wrong. ✓
(c) Either you or I is wrong. (d) Either you or I have wrong.

61. The teacher was angry to me.
(a) The teacher was angry on me. (b) The teacher was angry by me.
(c) The teacher was angry at me. (d) The teacher was angry with me. ✓

62. Where you bought this bag?
(a) Where did you buy this bag? ✓ (b) Where you did bought this bag?
(c) Where you buy this bag? (d) Where bought you "this bag?

63. Because he is honest, therefore we believe in him.
(a) Because he is honest, we believe in him. ✓
(b) Because he is honest, since we believe in him.
(c) Therefore we believe in him, because he is honest.
(d) Because he is honest, so we believe in him.

64. They work hardly near the examination.
(a) They work hard near the examination. ✓
(b) They work near hardly the examination.
(c) They hard work near the examination.
(d) They hardly work near the examination.
(1 Time)

65. He said that he is ill.
(a) He asked that he was ill.
(b) He said that he was ill. ✓
(c) He told that he was ill.
(d) He said that he was ill.

66. His politic is dirty.
(a) His politics is dirty.
(b) His politics was dirty.
(c) His politics are dirty. ✓
(d) His politic is dirty.

67. She goes to school often in time.
(a) She in time often goes to school.
(b) She often goes to school at time
(c) She goes often to school in time.
(d) She often goes to school in time. ✓
(1 time)

68. The pen is to write.
(a) The pen is to write with. ✓
(b) The pen is to write for.
(c) The pen are to write.
(d) The pen is to write in.

69. I am much happy today.
(a) I am too happy today.
(b) I am much too happy today.
(c) I am very happy today. ✓
(d) I am most happy today.

70. It is six in my watch.
(a) It is six with my watch.
(b) It is six by my watch. ✓
(c) It is six on my watch.
(d) It is six to my watch.
(1 Time)

71. He runs very fastly.
(a) He runs fastly.
(b) He runs very fast. ✓
(c) He fastly runs.
(d) He runs fast.

72. I am much pleased to hear it.
(a) I am very pleased to hear it. ✓
(b) I am very much pleased to hear it.
(c) I am pleased to hear it.
(d) I am much pleased to hearing it.

73. Would that I am a King.
(a) Would that I was a King.
(b) Would that I have been a King.
(c) Would that I were a King. ✓
(d) Would that I are a King.

74. I said him good-bye.
(a) I forbade him good-bye.
(b) I tell him good-bye.
(c) I say him good-bye.
(d) I bade him good-bye. ✓
(1 Time)

75. This water is very cold to drink.
(a) This water is very much cold to drink.
(b) This water is cold to drink.
(c) This water is too cold to drink. ✓
(d) This water is much cold to drink.
(1 Time)

76. He gave me few rupees.
(a) He gave me few rupee.
(b) He gave me much rupees.
(c) He gave me a few rupees. ✓
(d) He gave me little rupees.
(1 Time)

77. The cattle is grazing in the field.
(a) Cattles are grazing the field.
(b) The cattle are grazing in the field. ✓
(c) A cattle is grazing the field.
(d) The cattle has been grazing the field.

78. I have passed my Matric in 2008.
(a) I had passed my Matric in 2008.
(b) I have done my Matric in 2008.
(c) I have passed my Matric in 2008.
(d) I passed my Matric in 2008. ✓

79. I found that he is guilty.
(a) I found that he is a guilty.
(b) I found that he was guilty. ✓
(c) I found that he has been guilty.
(d) I found that he is guilty.

80. He has spent little money he had.
(a) He have spent little money he had.
(b) He has been spent little money he had.
(c) He has spent a little money he had.
(d) He has spent the little money he had. ✓

81. No less than fifty guests were invite.
(a) No few than fifty guests were invited.
(b) No fewer than fifty guests were invited. ✓
(c) No little than fifty guests were invited.
(d) He least than fifty guests were invited

82. Shakespeare is greater than any dramatist.
(a) Shakespeare is greater than any dramatist
(b) Shakespeare is greatest than any dramatist
(c) Shakespeare is greater than any other dramatist. ✓
(d) Shakespeare is greater than any one dramatist

83. You will fail unless you do not work hard.
(a) You will not fail unless you work hard
(b) You will fail unless you works hard
(c) You will fail unless you work hard. ✓
(d) You will fail unless you worked hard

84. He said that I am ill owing to cold weather.
(a) She said that she is ill owing to cold weather
(b) She said that she was ill owing to cold weather
(c) She said that she was ill due to cold weather. ✓
(d) She said that she is ill owing to cold weather

85. He ran lest he may miss the train.
(a) He ran lest he should miss the train. ✓
(b) He ran lest he might not miss the train.
(c) He ran lest he miss the train
(d) He ran lest he should not miss the train

86. He avenged on his enemy.
(a) He avenged at his enemy.
(b) He avenged himself over his enemy
(c) He avenged himself on his enemy. ✓
(d) He avenged oneself on his enemy.

87. He said that he is addicated to smoke.
(a) He said that he was addicated to smoke.
(b) He said that he was addicated from smoke.
(c) He said that he was addicted to smoking. ✓
(d) He said that he had addicated to smoke.

88. He was much fames and much friends.
(a) He has much fames and friends.
(b) He has much fames and many friends.
(c) He has much famous and friends.
(d) He has great fame and many friends. ✓

89. These is a few milk in the jug.
(a) There is a little milk in the jug. ✓
(b) There is the few milk in the jug
(c) There is little milk in the jug.
(d) There is the little milk in the jug.

90. Every student in the class, is doing, their work.
(a) Every student in the class is doing his work. ✓
(b) Every student in the class is doing one's work.
(c) Every student in the class is doing their work.
(d) Every student in the class are doing their work.

91. The both girls are tall.
(a) Both girls are tall.
(b) The both of girls are tall.
(c) Both the girls are tall. ✓
(d) Both of the girls are tall.

92. I do not know who are you.
(a) I do not know who you are. ✓
(b) I do know not who you are.
(c) I do know not you are who.
(d) I know not do you are who.

93. Of the two books, the second is the best.
(a) Of the two books, the second is good.
(b) Of the two books, the second is the good.
(c) Of the two books, the second is best.
(d) Of the two books, the second is the better ✓

94. I did not see somebody there.
(a) I did see not anybody there. ✓
(b) I did not see a body there.
(c) I did not see nobody there.
(d) I did not see some body there.

95. I, he and you will help the poor.
(a) He, you and I will help the poor.
(b) You, he and I will help the poor. ✓
(c) I, you and he will help the poor.
(d) You, I and he will help the poor.

96. **He is giving the examination.**
(a) He is giving examinations. (b) He is giving examination.
(c) He is taking the examination. ✓ (d) He is taking a examination.
(1 time)

97. **Flowers smell sweetly.**
(a) The flower smell sweetly. (b) The flowers smells sweet
(c) Flowers smell sweet. ✓ (d) Flowers smell the sweet
(1 Time)

98. **Higher we go, cooler it is.**
(a) The higher we go, cooler it is. (b) Higher we go, the cooler it is.
(c) The higher we go, the cooler it is. ✓ (d) The higher we go, the coolest it is

99. **Do not make noise.**
(a) Do not make noises. (b) Do not make the noise
(c) Do not make a noise. ✓ (d) Do not make the noises.

100. **He has completed his work two days ago.**
(a) He completed his work two days ago. ✓
(b) He had completed his work two days ago.
(c) He was completed his work two day ago.
(d) He had been completing his work two days ago.

101. **She suddenly burst to tears.**
(a) She suddenly burst in tears. (b) She suddenly burst into tears ✓
(c) She suddenly burst onto tears. (d) She suddenly burst about in tears

102. **He forbade me to not to go there.**
(a) He forbade me not to go there. (b) He forbade me not to go there.✓
(c) He forbade me not to going there. (d) He forbade not to going there

103. **The poet and philosopher are dead.**
(a) Poet and the philosopher are dead. (b) Poet and the philosopher is dead.
(c) The poet and philosopher is dead. ✓ (d) The poet and the philosopher is dead

104 **He has gone to Lahore yesterday morning.**
(a) He goes at Lahore yesterday morning. (b) He had gone to Lahore yesterday morning
(c) He went to Lahore yesterday morning.✓ (d) He will go to Lahore yesterday morning

105. **I could not help but laugh.**
(a) I could not help and laugh. (b) I could not help but laughed.
(c) I could not help but laughing. (d) I could not help laughing. ✓

106. **Eggs sell in dozen.**
(a) Eggs sell for dozen. (b) Eggs are sold for dozen.
(c) Eggs are sold by dozen. (d) Eggs sell by dozen. ✓

107. **The murderer was hung.**
(a) Their murdered was hanged. (b) Their murderer was hanged.
(c) Their murdered was hanged. (d) The murderer was hanged. ✓

108. **Yesterday, I reached school lately.**
(a) Yesterday, I reached in school lately. (b) Yesterday, I reached school late.✓
(c) Yesterday, I reached in school late. (d) Yesterday, I reached at school lately.

109. **He wants that I should teach him.**
(a) He wants me teach him. (b) He wants that I ought to teach him.
(c) He wants me to teach him. ✓ (d) He wants that I should to teach him.

110. **No girl is so intelligent as Nighat.**
(a) No girl is so intelligent as Nighat. (b) No girl is as intelligent so Nighat.
(c) No girl is as Nighat as intelligent (d) No girl is as intelligent as Nighat. ✓

111. **Although he is old but he can run fast.**
(a) Although he is old yet he can run fast. (b) Although he is old he can ran fast. ✓
(c) Although he is old, yet he run fast. (d) Although he is old but he runs fast.

112. **How charming are the sceneries of Kashmir.**
(a) How charming the sceneries of Kashmir
(b) How charming is the sceneries of Kashmir
(c) How charming are the sceneries of Kashmir
(d) How charming is the scenery of Kashmir ✓

113. **Whom did you say had arrived?**
(a) Who did you say has arrived? ✓ (b) Who you say have arrived?
(c) Whom you said have arrived? (d) Whom did you say had arrived?

114. **Fourteen pounds are not a heavy weight.**
(a) Fourteen pounds are not a heavy weight
(b) Fourteen pounds is not a heavy weight. ✓
(c) Fourteen pound are not a heavy weight.
(d) Fourteen pounds is not a heavy weight.

115. **Ali or Zia are wrong.** (1 Time)
(a) Ali or Zia have wrong. (b) Ali or Zia is wrong. ✓
(c) Ali or Zia were wrong (d) Ali and Zia is wrong

116. **The jury were of one mind.**
(a) The jury was of one mind. ✓ (b) The jury will of one mind
(c) The jury had of one mind (d) Jury were of one mind

117. **He loves with his children.**
(a) He loves for his children. (b) He loves to his children.
(c) He loves with his children. (d) He loves his children. ✓

118. **The pencil is to write.**
(a) The pencil is to write. (b) The pencil is to write with. ✓
(c) The pencil is to write for (d) The pencil is to write upon

119. **Saleem knew to teach English.**
(a) Saleem knew how to teach English. ✓ (b) Saleem knew to teach the English.
(c) Saleem knows to teach English. (d) Saleem knew how English teach.

120. **The poors are treated harsh.** (1 time)
(a) The poor are treated harsh. (b) The poor are treated harshly ✓
(c) Poor are treated harshly. (d) The poor is treated harshly.

121. **I bought a pen who is pretty.**
(a) I bought a pen which is pretty. ✓ (b) I bought a pen who is prettier.
(c) I bought the pen which is pretty. (d) I bought a pen which is a pretty.

122. **She is not as pretty as Rabia.**
(a) She is not so pretty as Rabia.✓ (b) She is not as prettier as Rabia.
(c) She is so pretty as Rabia. (d) She is pretty than Rabia.

123. **He is a failed student.**
(a) He is a plucked student. ✓ (b) He is a failed student.
(c) He is a failure student. (d) He is plucked student.

124. **He cannot pull on along well with his wife.**
(a) He cannot pull well together with his wife.
(b) He cannot pull on well with his wife. ✓
(c) He cannot pull at well together with his wife.
(d) He cannot pull upon well with his wife.

125. **The documents are attached herewith.** (1 Time)
(a) The documents are attached with. (b) The documents are attached along with
(c) The documents are attached in. (d) The documents are attached. ✓

126. **The Urdu is an easy language.**
(a) The Urdu is easy language. (b) Urdu is an easy language. ✓
(c) Urdu is easy language. (d) The Urdu is a easy language.

127. She is lacking of interest in English.
(a) She is lacking interest in English. ✓
(b) She is lacking with interest in English
(c) She is lacking in interest in English.
(d) She is lacking for interest in English.

128. I have many works to do.
(a) I have too many works to do.
(b) I have much works to do
(c) I have many pieces of work to do. ✓.
(d) I have many pieces of works to do

129. He, you and I told the news.
(a) You, he and I told the news. ✓
(b) He, I and you told the news.
(c) I, he and you told the news.
(d) You, I and he told the news.

130. He married to a working lady.
(a) He married a working lady. ✓
(b) He married with a working lady.
(c) He married for a working lady.
(d) He married of a working lady.

131. I reached at the station in time.
(a) I reached upon the station in time.
(b) I reached the station in time. ✓
(c) I reached on the station in time.
(d) I reached at the station in time.

132. She congratulated me for my success.
(a) She congratulated me upon my success.
(b) She congratulated me on my success. ✓
(c) She congratulated me of my success.
(d) She congratulated me at my success.

133. The both girls are tall.
(a) Both girls are tall.
(b) Both of girls are tall.
(c) The both girls is tall.
(d) Both the girls are tall. ✓

134. Somervell knew to teach English.
(a) Mr. Somervell knew how to teach English. ✓
(b) Mr. Somervell knew teach English.
(c) Mr. Somervell had knew to teach English.
(d) Mr. Somervell was knew to teach English.

135. He denied to dine with me.
(a) He refused to dine with me. ✓
(b) He dined dine with me.
(c) He refused to dine with I.
(d) He refused to dine from me.

136. His luggages were lost.
(a) His luggage was lost. ✓
(b) His luggage had lost.
(c) His luggage were lost.
(d) His luggage have lost.

137. It is very bitter to taste.
(a) It is much bitter to taste.
(b) It is a lot of bitter to taste.
(c) It is very bitter to taste.
(d) It is too bitter to taste. ✓

138. This is the last news. (2 times)
(a) This is last news.
(b) This is the latest news. ✓
(c) This is the later news.
(d) These are the last news.

139. Trust on God. (1 Time)
(a) Trust at God.
(b) Trust by God.
(c) Trust in God. ✓
(d) Trust over God.

140. Ravi flows near Lahore.
(a) The river Ravi flows near Lahore. ✓
(b) Ravi flows by Lahore.
(c) The Ravi flows near Lahore.
(d) Ravi flows near the Lahore.

141. He gets a very less salary.
(a) He gets a less salary.
(b) He gets a very small salary. ✓
(c) He gets a very few salary.
(d) He gets a lesser salary.

142. I took leave to my friends.
(a) I took leave of my friends. ✓
(b) I took leave from my friends.
(c) I took leave with my friends.
(d) I took leave by my friends.

143. I sided on him.
(a) I sided with him. ✓
(b) I sided at him
(c) I sided over him.
(d) I sided from him

144. Do not jeer the poor.
(a) Do not jeer after the poor.
(b) Do not jeer with the poor
(c) Do not jeer of the poor.
(d) Do not jeer at the poor. ✓

145. He gave me many advices. (2 times)
(a) He gave me many pieces of advice. ✓
(b) He gave me much advices
(c) He gave me many pieces of advices
(d) He gave me good advice

146. He availed of the chance.
(a) He availed with the chance.
(b) He will avail of the chance
(c) He availed the chance.
(d) He availed himself of the chance. ✓

147. It is raining since morning. (1 Time)
(a) It was raining since morning.
(b) It has been raining since morning. ✓
(c) It rained since morning.
(d) It will be raining since morning.

148. Was it him who was standing there? (1 Time)
(a) Was it he who was standing there? ✓
(b) Were it he who was standing there?
(c) Was it him who were standing there?
(d) If it was he who was standing there?

149. I am all alright. (1 Time)
(a) I am an all right.
(b) I am all right. ✓
(c) I am the all right.
(d) I am to all right.

150. At the end, I got a job.
(a) Upon the end, I got the job.
(b) On the end, I got a job.
(c) Of the end, I got the job.
(d) In the end, I got a job. ✓

151. He replied that he will come.
(a) He replied that I will come.
(b) He replied that he would come. ✓
(c) He replied that he shall come.
(d) He replied if he will come.

152. I not she is ill.
(a) I not she am ill. ✓
(b) I not her is ill.
(c) I not her is ill.
(d) I not she are ill.

153. She is wiser than him. (2times)
(a) She is the wiser than him.
(b) She is wiser than he. ✓
(c) She is more wiser than he.
(d) She is the most wiser than he.

154. When you saw him last?
(a) When did you see him last? ✓
(b) When had you saw him last?
(c) When have you seen him last?
(d) When did you saw him last?

155. He sank in the canal.
(a) He was drowned in the canal.
(b) He was sunk in the canal.
(c) He was sank in the canal.
(d) He drowned in the canal. ✓

156. The judge disposed off the case.
(a) The judge disposed for the case.
(b) The judge disposed for the case
(c) The judge disposed from the case
(d) The judge disposed of the case. ✓

157. I dislike you abusing others.
(a) I dislike abusing you others.
(b) I dislike your abusing others. ✓
(c) I dislike others you abusing.
(d) I dislike you other abusing.

158. I cannot part of this.
(a) I cannot part with this. ✓
(b) I cannot part from this.
(c) I cannot part by this.
(d) I cannot part to this.

159. She is much ill.
(a) She is too ill.
(b) She is very much ill.
(c) She is a very ill.
(d) She is very ill. ✓

160. His hair are black. (2 times)
(a) His hairs is black.
(b) His hair is black. ✓
(c) His hairs were black.
(d) His hair are black.

161. She absented from the class.
(a) She absented her from the class.
(b) She absented herself of the class.
(c) She absented from the class herself.
(d) She absented herself from the class. ✓

162. He said that he is a poor man.
(a) He said that he was a poor man. ✓
(b)He said that he are poor man.
(c) He said that he were a poor man.
(d) He said that he a poor man.

163. My Luggage were lost.
(a) My luggage was lost.
(b) My luggage had lost.
(c) My luggage were lost.
(d) My luggage was lost. ✓

164. He only reads good books.
(a) Only he reads good books.
(b) He reads good books only.
(c) He reads about good books only.
(d) He reads only good books.✓

165. She is a miser lady.
(a) She is a miser lady.
(b) She is miser lady.
(c) She is miserly lady.
(d) She is a miserly lady. ✓

166. Bring mine cap.
(a) Bring cap of mine. ✓
(b) Bring cap my cap.
(c) Bring to me my cap.
(d) Bring out my cap.

167. We know to swim. (1 time)
(a) We know how to swim. ✓
(b) We know swim.
(c) We know the art of swimming.
(d) We know swimming.

168. I take pain over my work.
(a) I take pain at my work.
(b) I take pain at his work.
(c)I take pain in his work.
(d) I take pains over my work. ✓

169. I can say it at his face.
(a) I can say it to his face. ✓
(b) I can say of his face.
(c) I can say with his face.
(d) I can say from his face.

170. He is M.A in English. (1 time)
(a) He is a M.A in English.
(b) He is an M.A in English. ✓
(c) He is an M.A in the English.
(d) He is the M.A in English.

171. It is I who is to blame. (1 time)
(a) It was I who is to blame.
(b) It is I who am to blame. ✓
(c) It am I who is to blame.
(d) It is I who is to blame.

172. I am learning a poetry now.
(a) I am learning poetries now.
(b) I am learning the poetries now.
(c) I am learning a poem now. ✓
(d) I am learning the poetry now.

173. This book is to much expensive.
(a) Book is too much expensive.
(b) This book is a too much expensive.
(c) This book is much to expensive.
(d) This book is very expensive. ✓

174. Rose is a lovely flower.
(a) The rose is a lovely flower. ✓
(b) A rose is a lovely flower.
(c) Rose is a lovely flower.
(d) Rose are very loveable.

Short questions and answers from Book-II (Modern Prose and Heroes) Part-I Board papers 2011-2019

1 The Dying Sun

1. How is it that star seldom finds another star near it?
Ans: A star seldom finds another star near it because there is a distance of millions of miles between the two stars. Moreover, space is immensely vast and each star is bound to travel in its own orbit

2. What happened when, according to Sir James Jeans, a wandering star, wandering through space came near the sun?
Ans: When a wandering star came near the sun, it raised tides on the surface of the sun. These tides formed a high mountain on the surface of the sun that we can hardly imagine.

3. What happened when the wandering star came nearer and nearer?
Ans: When the wandering star came nearer and nearer the sun, the mountain on the surface of the sun rose higher and higher and was, finally, torn into pieces.

4. What are planets? How did they come into existence?
Ans: When the wandering star came nearer and nearer, it raised a big wave on the surface of the sun. Ultimately, the mountain on surface of the sun rose higher and higher. By the sheer tidal this wave broke into pieces. These pieces fell off the sun and began to move round the sun. These pieces are called planets our earth is one of these planets.

5 Why is there no life on the stars? (27 times)
Ans: The stars are the collection of fires scattered through space. They are far too hot for the life to exist because life needs suitable physical condition for its existence which is not present on the other stars.

6. Write a note on the beginning of life on the earth.
OR How, when and why did life come into existence? (18 times)
Ans: According to Sir James Jeans, the planets cooled down gradually. And in the course of time, our earth might have given birth to life. Life started in simple organisms, which reproduced themselves before dying. From these organisms, started a stream of life that ended in the form of human beings.

7. Why is the universe, of which our earth is a part , so frightening? Give as many reasons as you can.
Ans: The universe is so frightening because of its immense distances, great stretches of time, our littleness and loneliness in space and the impossibility of the existence of life like our own at anywhere else.

8. What, in your opinion, should be the condition necessary, for the kind of life we know to exist on other heavenly bodies? Do such conditions generally exist?
Ans: The suitable physical conditions are necessary for life to exist of which the most important one is moderate temperature at which things can exist in liquid state. Life can exist only in a temperature at which things can exist in a liquid state. Such conditions are available on the Earth only.

3 Why Boys Fail in College

1. **According to the author, there are some boys who fail because they do not try. Who are they? Can we help them?** (1 Time)

Ans: There are some boys who fail because they do not try. They suffer from nervous habits. They cannot sit at the desk and study properly. They waste their time in useless activities. We cannot help them. They themselves are to get rid of it.

2. **How does mistaken ambition on the part of the boys and their parents, lead to the failure of the boys?**

Ans: The boys follow the direction mapped out by their parents. They stop taking interest in their studies because it is opposite to their interests. So, they fail because of the wrong ambition.

3. **There are some boys who have done well at school but fail to make their mark at college. Who are they? Do you have such boys in college in your country?**

Ans: Surely there are such boys. They are over confident because of their good performance in the school. They think that they would pass through college with as little effort as they had done at school. This is not reality and they fail. According to the writer, they are the most pitiable boys in the college.

4. **How does financial pressure lead to the failure of students described in the lesson? Do you have similar cases in your country?** (16 times)

Ans: Financial pressure leads to the failure of students because they themselves have to earn to meet their daily expenses. Their parents do not support them. It always has an adverse effect on their health and education. We have many similar cases in our country.

5. **To what extent according to the writer does the question of health lead to failure of students at college?** (7 times)

Ans: An immense number of boys fail due to poor physical and mental health. They cannot concentrate on the assigned tasks properly due to different diseases. The college authorities can avoid their failure if they have an adequate health service and a proper cooperation between the teaching staff and the college doctor.

6. **What place would you accord to sportsmen in colleges? (Why Boys Fail in College)** (1 Time)

Ans: Some students take more interest in sports and literary activities than is needed. They spend much time in such activities leaving not an hour for study. They ought to leave the college and become professional players.

7. **There are some students who join college for the fun of it. Should they be allowed to stay?**

Ans: These students are called lazy bluffers. They must not be allowed in college. Instead they should be expelled out of the college.

5 On Destroying Books

1. **What sorts of books were presented by the British Public to the soldiers?** (9 times)

Ans: Over two million books were presented by the British public to the soldiers. Most of the books were ordinary and suitable. But some odd and useless books were also sent which included twenty years old magazines, guides to the Lake District and back numbers of Whitaker's Almanac.

2. **Was it interest of soldiers that prompted their action, or it was wish to get rid of the useless books?**

Ans: No, it was not the interest of soldiers. In fact, they want to get rid of their old and useless books. So they sent them to the soldiers.

3. **Why the bad books should according to the Squire be destroyed?** (18 times)

Ans: Bad books should be destroyed because their destruction not only makes more room for new books but also saves one's heirs in the trouble of sorting or storing it

4. **Why is it difficult to destroy books?**

Ans: It is difficult to destroy books because generally we don't have proper place to do this. It is not easy to burn leaf after leaf

5. **Why could not J.C. Squire burn the unwanted books?** (10times)

Ans: The author lived in a flat. He did not have a kitchen or a cooking-range. Therefore, he could not burn those hundreds of books in a gas cooker or electric heater

6. **How did he decide to get rid of the books?**

Ans: The author decided to throw the books into a river. He took a big bag, stuffed the books into it, put it on his shoulder and threw them into the river and got rid of them

7. **Describe the authors midnight venture to throw the books in the river and the suspicion which his action were likely to arouse?**

Ans: At midnight, the author stuffed the books in a sack. He shouldered them and went to fling them into the river. He was terribly frightened at the sight of a policeman and a stranger. At last, he threw the books into the river

8. **How did the write J.C Squire muster up courage at last to fling / drop the books into the river?** (6 times)

Ans: He was nervous and could not throw them for quite some time. At last, he mustered up courage by calling himself an ass and a shrinking contemptible coward. Finally, he took a heave and dropped the sack.

9. **Did he come to have a feeling for those books once he had got rid of them?**

Ans: He was sad after throwing the books. He thought that poor books met a fate worse than they deserve.

7 My Financial Career

1. **What light do the following expressions throw on Leacock's state of mind when he entered the bank: "looked timidly round", "shambled in"?** (13 times)

Ans: These expressions show his nervousness and confusion. When he entered the bank, he got rattled. He could not face the clerks and the other members of the staff. He became an irresponsible idiot.

2. **Why did the manager come to think that Leacock had an awful secret to reveal?** (12 times)

Ans: When the writer told the manager that he wanted to see him alone, he looked at him in alarm and thought that he had an awful secret to reveal.

3. **What was the attitude of the manager towards Leacock on learning that he only wished to deposit 56 dollars in the bank?** (4 times)

Ans: When the manager learned that he was neither a detective nor a millionaire, he looked relieved, on learning that Leacock wanted to deposit only 56 dollars, he grew unkind and cold. He got up, opened the door, called the accountant and asked him to open the account and coldly asked the writer to leave.

4. **What other blunders did Leacock commit after leaving manager's office?**(14 times)

Ans: He stepped out into the safe instead of going out of the manager's room. He pushed his fifty-six dollars in the shape of a ball at the accountant. Later, he deposited all the money. But suddenly, he remembered that he needed six dollars for the present use. He wrote a cheque, but instead of writing 6 he wrote 56 dollars.

5. **After his misadventure in the bank where did Leacock keep his money?** (11 times)

Ans: After his misadventure in the bank, the writer kept his money in cash in his trousers' pocket and his savings in silver dollars in a sock.

6. **What other blunders did Leacock commit after leaving the manager's office?**
OR
Give as many examples as you can to show that Leacock was feeling completely lost in the bank all the time he was there. OR
What other blunders did Leacock commit after leaving the manager's office?

Ans: Leacock made several blunders which showed that Leacock was feeling completely lost after leaving the manager's office, he entered into a safe. He pushed fifty six dollars in a shape of ball at accountant. He also wrote a cheque of 56 dollars instead of 6 dollars

9 Hunger and Population Explosion

1. **What does hunger mean on large scale as viewed by the author?** **(12 times)**
Ans: According to the author, the real hunger means never having enough to eat. It also means a situation in which there is shortage of food and one is always wondering where the next meal is coming from or even if there will be a next meal.

2. **Describe some great famines of the past.** **(13 times)**
Ans: China had ninety major famines in one century. Ten million died in the great famine of Bengal in 1969-70. There was the worst famine of the century in India in 1964-65. The Russian Famine in 1921-22 killed several million people.

3. **What are the main causes of famines? How do famine occure?** **(21 times)**
Ans: Famines occur because of the three reasons; by the shortage of food when too many people are there to eat; by the failure of crops; or by the lack of rain.

4. **What is the main reason for population increase today?** **(13times)**
Ans: The main reason for population increase today is the difference between the birth rate and death rate as the number of people who are born in a year is greater than the number of people who die.

5. **What is meant by birth rate in "Hunger and population Explosion"?**
Ans: Birth rate means the number of births per 1000 population while the death rate means the number of deaths per 1000 people. When birth rate is greater than the death rate, population increases.

6. **What have public-health measures to do with increase in population?**
Ans: Public health measures are quite important for the increase in population Public health measures caused to decrease in death rate, so population has been increased. For example in Asia and Far East the death rate has been reduced rapidly by modern medicine and epidemic control.

7. **Account for the high birth rate in under developed countries?**
Ans: Under-developed countries are populated by illiterate people. They do not believe in keeping the size of their families in limit. So, they keep producing children.

8. **Why is birth rate, according to the writer, not so high in the more advanced countries?** **(8 times)**
Ans: In the most advanced countries, the birth rate has been reduced by various methods. They have introduced contraceptives and other medical facilities for family planning. They have educated their public about limited family. Hence, their birth rate is not so high.

9. **Give a brief account of the poor economic conditions prevailing in under-developed countries?**
Ans: In these countries birth rate is greater than the death rate. There is lack of education. They are idle and jobless. They do not adopt family planning.

Short questions and answers from Book-II (Modern Prose and Heroes) Part-II Board papers 2011-2019

Chapter # 11 First Year at Harrow

1. **The writer says that the examiners ask questions which students cannot answer and not those which they can answer. Is the complaint just?**
Ans: To some extent, this complaint is true but mostly it does not happen. It is the complaint of dull students. The hardworking can answer any question asked in the exam.

2. **What sorts of questions are asked by your examiners?**
Ans: Our examiners ask both easy and difficult questions which covers the entire book. They ask questions that can distinguish a diligent student from an ordinary one.

3. **Why did Churchill not do well in examinations?** **(20 times)**
Ans: Churchill was not good at Latin and Mathematics, while the examiners asked questions mostly from those subjects Moreover, the questions asked were un-answerable. He liked history, poetry and essay writing. Therefore, he did not do well in the examination.

4. **How did Churchill do his Latin paper?**
OR **How did Churchill perform in his entrance examination to Harrow? (18 times)**
Ans: Churchill did not perform well in his entrance examination to Harrow. This was especially true with his Latin Paper in which he could not answer even a single question. He wrote his name and the question No. 1 as "(1)". He left rest of paper quite blank.

5. **Churchill was taught English at Harrow and not Latin and Greek . Was it a gain or a loss?** **(7 times)**
Ans: Learning of English was a gain for the writer. He could use it accurately. He found it useful in practical life where medium of communication was English. He did not feel himself at a loss.

6. **What good did Churchill three year stay at Harrow him?** **(5 times)**
Ans: By remaining in the same class or three years, Churchill learnt English thoroughly. It proved a great blessing for him because English was made the most important medium of communication later.

7. **In after years how did the knowledge of English stand him in good stead?**
Ans: In after years, the knowledge of English proved very useful for him in his practical life. By knowing his national language, he faced no difficulty in the daily affairs of life. He became a successful politician.

8. **Write an appreciation or criticism of Churchill's view in regard to the study of Latin, Greek and English and value in earning a living.**
Ans: English has become an international language in this era. Its knowledge is necessary to understand national and international issues. Churchill is not against learning Latin or Greek. But he thinks that we should learn English language first for better living.

Chapter # 14 Louis Pasteur

1. **Describe the early life of Pasteur?** (11 times)

Ans: Louis Pasteur was born in quite humble circumstances, at Dole in Jura District of France in 1822. At Arbois, he attended communal college where at first he did not show any interest in studies but later grasped his mistake and set himself in earnest at school. His family shifted to Besancon, from where he graduated and later on taught there.

2. **Give some instances of Pasteur's patriotism.** (13 times)

Ans: Pasteur's love for France was so intense that he tried to enroll himself twice in the National Guard despite his physically and incapacity. He offered all his worldly wealth for the country. His work on brewing proved very beneficial for France. He denoted all his wealth 150 Francs. When France went to war with Germany in 1870, he again tried to fight for France. He returned his degree of doctorate.

3. **What do we mean by spontaneous generation?** (21 times)

Ans: Spontaneous generation means the production of living things from non-living things. Pasteur proved it a wrong concept. He claimed that if a substance is sufficiently heated, no bacteria would be produced in it.

4. **How did Pasteur prove that spontaneous generation was not a fact?** (1 Time)

Ans: In 1860, he proved that if a substance is sufficiently heated and the air is in contact with it is filtered; bacteria do not develop in it. In this way, he proved that spontaneous generation was not fact.

5. **Describe the importance and popularity of the silkworm industry in France. What help did Pasteur render in the silkworm disease in his country?**

Ans: Keeping of silkworm was one of the major home industries in France. Numerous families were living on this industry. A silkworm disease had affected this industry drastically. Pasteur was asked for help. He, after a keen observation, suggested that people should avoid over-crowding, overheating of the worms He advised them to collect eggs separately from worms so that the disease could be avoided.

6. **How did Pasteur discover treatment for cattle disease, Anthrax?** (15 times)

Ans: Pasteur cultivated the Anthrax germs in such a way that they become weak. He injected them into the body of an animal suffering from Anthrax. The animal developed a slight form the disease first but recovered. He found out that the method protected the animal from the deadly form the disease.

7. **How did Pasteur discover the method of making vaccines?** (12 times)

Ans: Once, while working on fowl cholera, Pasteur discovered that all his cultivations were dying. He injected them into the body of healthy birds, which showed slight symptoms of disease but recovered.

8. **Describe Pasteur's treatment of Hydrophobia and how did he cure the first patient suffering from it?** (15 times)

Ans: Pasteur applied inoculation to hydrophobia. He tried to take some of the nervous tissues of an animal which had died of disease and by exposing the spinal cord of rabbits to the dry air. It weakened the cells until after fourteen days, they became harmless. He injected them into the body of a boy, Joseph Meister, who got absolutely cured.

9. **How did Pasteur show the way to other scientist? Give an account of the discoveries.** (5 times)

Ans: Pasteur proved that diseases are caused by germs and germs can be killed. The fame got by Pasteur motivated other scientists to try similar methods of cure for other diseases. In just ten years from 1880 to 1890, they discovered the germs of consumption diphtheria, typhoid, lock jaw, cholera and Malta fever.

Chapter # 15 Mustafa Kamal

1. **What was the attitude of Turkish government towards the Allies after the World War I?** (11 times)

Ans: The Turkish government and the Padishah were eager to collaborate with the Allies they thought that loyalty to the Armistice and co-operation with the Allies were in the best interest of their nation.

2. **Why was Mustafa Kamal sent to Anatolia?** (17 times)

Ans: Mustafa Kamal was sent to Anatolia to crush the rebellious movement of Kiyazim Kerabekar who refused to disband his men and continued resistance against the Allies. A strong capable soldier was required, so Mustafa Kamal was chosen to do the job.

Q. 3: **What was the reaction of the Turkish patriots to the intentions of the allies to partition the Ottoman Empire?**

Ans: They planned to rage a war against the Greeks through guerillas. They wanted to build up to the national army and temporary government in Anatolia.

4. **Write a note on Mustafa Kamal's activities in Antolia?** (12 times)

Ans: Mustafa Kamal met Ali Faut, the commander of a small army corps centered on Ankara and in a secret meeting of the patriots; they sent gorillas bands to attack the advancing Greeks meanwhile they decided to build an army of patriots.

5. **Why did Mehmet order Mustafa Kamal to return to Constantinople?** (9 times)

Ans: It was because Mustafa Kamal had successfully raised the Nation army of the patriots. They vowed to fight against the foreign forces. Moreover, when the people heard about the advancing Greeks, they rose to the occasion. A rebellion was anticipated so Mehmet ordered Kamal to return to Istanbul.

Q. 6: **What was Mustafa Kamal's reply?**

Ans: In reply to the order of the sultan of turkey, Mustafa Kamal said. " I shall stay in Anatolia until the nation has won its independence".

7. **How did Mehmet try to regain Antolia for himself?** (1 Time)

Ans: Mehmat said that he was ready to call for the government pleasing to the Nationalists. The delegates in Antolia should shift their activities to Istanbul and put Mustafa Kamal's ideas into practice.

8. **Why Did Mehmet's plan fail?** (8 times)

Ans: His plan failed because Mustafa Kamal refused to follow his command. Kamal suggested that the parliament should sit in Ankara, instead of Istanbul. Moreover, he remained busy in forming a large army of regular troops, armed peasants and women for supplying arms.

9. **What were the terms offered to Turkey by the Allies?**

Ans: The Ottoman Empire was to be under the supervision of the Allied powers. The whole of Eastern Antolia was to be added to the state of America. The capital was to remain under the control of British, France and Italy.

10. **Give a brief account of the Greek attack and its defeat?** (6 times)

Ans: The Greeks attacked Turkey on 21st of August, 1921. In the mountain country, 50 km of Ankara, the two valiant nations fought almost man to man for fourteen days. Mustafa Kamal was the commander of the brave Turks.

Q.11: **Give an account of the Departure of Mehmet from Istanbul. OR How did Mehmat leave Turkey?**

ANS: On 17th of November, 1922, a British motor arrived at the palace of Mehmet. The old sultan sat in the car. The door was closed and motor drove away. The last of the sultans was on his way to exile

12. Describe the reforms introduced by Mustafa Kamal with reference to the position of women? (8 times)

Ans: Mustafa Kamal was the champion of women's rights. He addressed the people in the manner, "Our nation had decided to be strong and our absolute need today is the higher education of women. They shall be instructed in every field of science and receive the same degree as men."

Q.13- Describe the reforms introduced by Mustafa Kamal with reference to removal of illiteracy.

ANS: He replaced the old script by the Roman script. He himself made tours to teach people. How to use the new language. He fixed the Date by which everyone was to have learnt the new script. He simplified the language also. He urged women to get higher education. In this way he removed illiteracy.

14. Describe the reforms introduced by Mustafa Kamal with reference to change in dresses? (5 times)

Ans: Mustafa Kamal was in favour of woman's freedom. He abolished veil. He also abolished the national head dress Fez in 1925 and made the use of hat compulsory.

15. Describe the reforms introduced by Mustafa Kamal with reference to adoption of Roman Script. (3 times)

Ans: Mustafa Kamal replaced the Turkish Script with the Roman Script. He showed personal interest in this work and toured the country to teach the new script to the masses.

16. What were Mustafa Kamal's economic reforms / Development? (13 times)

Ans: Mustafa Kamal launched great development and construction schemes for the railway. He introduced Turkish Five Year Plan and encouraged heavy industry. He organized the banking system and the Ottoman public debt was reduced to its minimum.

17. Discuss / Sum up in a few sentences "Mustafa Kamal as a nation-builder". (3 times)

Ans: Mustafa Kamal is called a nation builder because he liberated his country from the foreign occupation and laid the foundation of modern Turkey. He introduced revolutionary reforms to put Turkish nation on the road of progress and prosperity.

Short questions and answers from (Novel "GOOD-BYE Mr. CHIPS") Board papers 2011-2019

Chapter # 1

1. How did Chips measure his time? (13 times)

Ans: Like an old sea captain, Chips measured time by the signals of past for he lived at Mrs. Wicketts's, just across the road from the school.

2. Why did Chips like summer? (8 times)

Ans: Chips liked summer because it was his favourite season. He did not like winter season because he bad bronchitis, and in winter his chest put a strain on his heart when eastern winds blew over the Finlands

3. Why did chips not like Melbury School? (9 times)

Ans: Chips taught at Melbury School for one year from 1869 to 1870. He did not like the school because he had been ragged there a great deal. He could not maintain discipline in his class so he left it and joined Brookfield.

4. What kind of person Mr. Wetherby was? (6 times)

Ans: Mr. Wetherby was a kind and fatherly person. He was very courteous. He gave some useful pieces of advice to Mr. Chips for his betterment as a teacher

5. How did Mr. Wetherby advice Mr. Chips? (16 times)

Ans: Mr. Wetherby gave very useful pieces of advice to Mr. Chips regarding maintaining discipline of his class. He advised him to take firm attitude from the beginning and not let anyone to play tricks with Mr. Chips. He also advised him to serve Brookfield with devotion

6. Who was Colley? Why did Chips punish him? (13 times)

Ans: Colley was the first boy who was punished by Chips because he had dropped the desk lid while Chips was taking his first class. Chips punished him to write 100 lines. He became an alderman of London

7. Describe the day of the preliminary interview of Mr. Chips? (5 times)

Ans: It was the sunny day of July, with the air full of scents and the plick-plock of cricket on the field could also be heard. Brookfield was playing against Barnhurst School

8. Who was Dr. Merivale and what were his views about Chips? -OR- What did Dr. Merivale say about Mr. Chip's health? (15 times)

Ans: Dr. Merivale was Mr. Chips' friend and personal doctor. Mr. Merivale would often say that Chips was better than he and there was nothing wrong with him He had a firm belief that Chips would certainly die a natural death

9. Briefly describe Chips' early life? (2 times)

Ans: Mr. Chipping, lovingly called Chips, was born in 1848. As a child, he was once taken to Great Exhibition. He graduated in 1868 and joined Melbury School but did not enjoy his stay there, that is why, and he worked there only one year.

10. When and how did Wetherby die? (2 Times)

Ans: It was 1870 when Wetherby died during the summer vacation before Chips could really begin his first term. He was old and perhaps was suffering from some serious disease.

11. How did Mr. Chips face his first class at Brookfield? -OR- Describe Chips' First day experience at Brookfield? (7 times)

Ans: Mr. Chips took his first class of prep of five hundred students in the Big Hall. As he came to the dais there was complete silence. Suddenly someone dropped the lid of his desk. Mr. Chips found out the boy and punished him.

12. Describe the atmosphere in the Big Hall when Chips took his first class. (3 times)

Ans: As Mr. Chips took his seat, there was a sudden silence in the class. The clock was ticking behind him. There was smell of ink and varnish. The red rays of the sun were passing through the stained window glass.

13. What effect did his recollections have on Chips? -OR- What effect did Chips' memories of the past have on him? (3 times)

Ans: While lying in his room at Mrs. Wickett's Chips would often recall his past. He used to remember certain incidents of his life that he had spent at Brookfield. These recollections of the past events often made him sad.

14. Why 1870 was easy to remember for Chips? (6 times)

Ans: It was easy for Chips to remember 1870 because it was the period of Franco-Prussian War. It was the year when he joined Brookfield and met and worked with Wetherby. Wetherby also died in 1870.

15. What is significance of the title "Good-Bye, Mr. Chips"? (2 Times)

Ans: The words "Goodbye Mr. Chips" were spoken to Mr. Chips by Katherine on the night before her marriage. Later on, a boy repeated the same word to Chips Mr Chips could never forget it.

16. Describe Mr. Chips' first meeting with Mr. Wetherby.

Ans. When Mr. Chips joined Brookfield school, Mr. Wetherby was its headmaster. H was very kind to Mr. Chips. He advised Mr. Chips to adopt strict attitude in clas He advised him to give his devotion to school.

17. How did hours seem to pass when Chips was getting on in years afte retirement? (1 Time)

Ans: When Mr. Chips was getting on in years, he felt sleepy at times. For Chips hour seemed to pass like lazy cattle moving across a landscape.

18. What activities did Chips perform before sleeping?

Ans: Chips hardly read a page when sleep came to him swiftly and peacefully. It adde to his vision. So, his days and nights were equally full of dreaming.

19. What did Mr. Chips do to hide his nervousness in his first class?

Ans: Colley dropped the desk lid. Mr. Chips got a bit nervous but soon he hid h nervousness. He ordered Colley to write 100 lines as punishment, after th nobody teased him.

Chapter # 2

1. Describe the building of Brookfield School. (8 times)

Ans: It was a group of eighteenth century buildings centered upon a quadrangle. had russet colour and was covered by autumn creepers. It was surrounded b ancient elm trees. It had acres of playing fields.

2. What type of school was Brookfield? (6 times)

Ans: Brookfield was established as the grammar school in the reign of Quee Elizabeth. It was a boarding school. I faced many ups and downs in its reputatio Many notable families supported it. It was a good school of second rank.

3. What kind of people did Brookfield supply/produce? (14 times)

Ans: Brookfield served England in both peace and war. It supplied history-makn men. They became judges, members of parliament, colonial administrators, few bishops but mostly merchants, manufactures, professional men and a goo many country squires and parsons.

4. What is Chips socio-academic status? (4 times)

Ans: Mr. Chips, in any social and academic sense was just a respectable, but no mor brilliant than Brookfield itself. Chips, like Brookfield, was good teacher of secon rank as his degree was a mediocre one

5. What was presented to Chips on his retirement? (13 times)

Ans: He got retired in 1913 at the age of sixty five. He was presented with a writin desk, a cheque and a clock.

6. What were Chips' ambitions as a young man? -OR- Was Chips an ambitiou teacher? -OR- How was Mr. Chips an ambitious teacher? (9 times)

Ans: As a young man, Chips was a very ambitious person He had a dream to get th headship or at least senior mastership at Brookfield or at any other first cla school. However, his repeated trials and failures made him realize h inadequacy of his qualifications so he became contented with his lot

7. Trace out the similarities between Chips and Brookfield. -OR- What i common between Chips and Brookfield? (4 times)

Ans: Mr Chips and Brookfield had many things in common They were perhaps mad for each other Both were old fashioned and rooted deep in the past. Both wer not brilliant apparently but, at heart, both were gracious and full of love.

8. What was Chips' status at Brookfield at fifty and sixty? (12 times)

Ans: At fifty Chips was the senior most member of the staff and was officia recognized in this capacity At sixty, he himself was Brookfield He was the gues of honour at old Brookfieldian dinners. He was the court of appeal in all matters affecting Brookfield history and traditions

9. Describe the context of "A decent career, decently closed". -OR- How did Mr. Chips end up his career at Brookfield? -OR- "A decent career, decently closed". What does it mean? (5 times)

Ans: Mr. Chips retired in 1913 after serving Brookfield for 43 years. He spent this long period very decently. He loved all and all loved and respected him. At his retirement, the people showered honours on him. They shouted that Chips had decently served and honourably retired. It means that his graceful career ended gracefully

Chapter # 3

1. Who was Mrs. Wickett? (8 times)

Ans: Mrs. Wickett was the owner of the house where Chips lived across Brookfield She had been in charge of the linen-room at the school before saving some money. She took care of Chips and entertained his students

2. How did Chips welcome the new-comers?/ How did Chips serve his visitors?/ How did Mr. Chips entertain his guests at Mrs. Wickett's house? (19 times)

Ans: He entertained his guests warmly and generously. He used to invite new boys to tea during their first term. He served his visitors with walnut-cake having pinkicing

3. What kinds of books were read by Mr. Chips? (5 times)

Ans: Mr. Chips read books of classical literature, history and detective novels.

4. How did Chips think about Latin and Greek? (2 times)

Ans: He thought of Latin and Greek as living tongues once spoken by living people. He considered them far more than dead languages from which English gentleman ought to know few quotations.

5. Who was major Collingwood? Why Mr. Chips did punish him? (10 times)

Ans: Collingwood was a Major in the British army. He had been a student of Mr. Chips in 1902. Chips once punished him for climbing on the gymnasium roof. Later on he was killed in Egypt.

6. What was the financial condition of Mr. Chips after retirement? (5 times)

Ans: Mr. Chips was leading a pleasant and peaceful life. He had no worries. His pension was adequate. He had also saved some money. He could afford everything and anything he wanted.

7. Which newspaper did Mr. Chips read? -OR- Name the newspaper which Mr. Chips used to read. (1 times)

Ans: Mr Chips used to read "The Times".

8. What was the condition of Mrs. Wickett's house? (4 times)

Ans: He lived in a small but comfortable room. There were a few book-shelves and Function. Sports trophies were in the room. On the wall, there were photographs of school

9. What type of room where Mr. Chips stayed? (1 Time)

Ans: He lived in a small but comfortable room. There were a few book shelves and sport trophies in the room. On the wall there were the photographs of the school functions

10. Why did the new masters call Chips a typical bachelor?

Ans: The teachers said so because Chips prepared tea for them in awkward style He mixed tea from different boxes and remained confused throughout the process So, they remarked that Chips was a typical bachelor

11. What type of cake Chips' like?

Ans: Chips liked the walnut cake with pink icing from Raddaway's in the village During the winter, there was crumpets too.

12. Why did Chips choose Mrs. Wickett's house after retirement?

Ans: After retirement, Mr. Chips chose Mrs. Wickett's house because it was opposite to the school just across the road. He did not want to go away school but to remain in contact with the school.

Chapter # 4

1. How did Mr. Chips come across Katherine Bridges for the first time? (16 times)

Ans: During his visit to the Lake District he came across Katherine Bridges when he was climbing on Great Gable. He noticed a girl waving her hand excitedly from a dangerous looking ledge. Thinking that she was in danger, he ran to help her but got his ankle wrenched. Later, Katherine came to rescue him.

2. What was Chips idea about women? / How did Chips feel about the modern women? (14 times)

Ans: He never felt at home or at ease with them. The new woman of 1890's filled him with horror. Chips did not like the modern newness and freedom asked by women.

3. When and where did Katherine and Chips get married? (1 time)

Ans: They got married from the house of her aunt in Ealing, London, and a week before the beginning of the autumn term in 1896.

4. Why did Katherine Bridges like Mr. Chips? (4times)

Ans: She liked him initially because he was hard to get to know, because he had gentle quite manners, and though his opinions were old, yet very honest. After liking his character, she started liking his appearance i.e. brown eyes and his smile.

5. What were Katherine's Ideas? / What were Katherine's political views? (15 times)

Ans: Katherine Bridges had very revolutionary ideas. In politics she was a radical. She read and admired Ibsen, a very radical writer. She believed that women ought to be admitted to the universities; she even thought that women ought to have a right of vote.

6. Why did Chips dislike George Bernard Shaw and Ibsen? (6 times)

Ans: Chips disliked Ibsen and Shaw because they were modern writers. Their writings were full of innovations. Their ideas were the most objectionable for the conservative people like Chips.

7. What happened when Chips tried to save the young girl? -OR- What happened to Chips when he ran to help Katherine? (1 time)

Ans: When Chips tried to hasten towards the young girls to save her, he himself slipped and wrenched his ankle. The young girl was not at all trouble. She was just signaling to a friend of hers standing at the foot of the mountain.

8. What type a man Chips was before marriage? (3 Time)

Ans: Chips was a quiet, conventional man and he did not like newness and freedom. He did not care for women because he never felt at home or at ease in the company of women. He thought that nice women were weak, timid and delicate and they could not be expected to be on Great Gable.

9. Who was Katherine Bridges? Describe Katherine Bridges' physical grace/look. (14 times)

Ans: Katherine Bridges was a governess out of job. She was staying at a farm in the Lake District with a girlfriend on a holiday. She had blue, flashing eyes, freckled cheeks and smooth straw coloured hair. She was twenty-five years old when she happened to meet Chips. She was a very beautiful and decent girl.

10. How did Chips begin to like Katherine? (2 times)

Ans: Chips began to feel that he had never met anyone like Katherine. First he thought that this modern woman would make him dislike her but he began to wait for her. He liked to have a glimpse of her bicycle

11. Compare the mental approach of Chips with that of Katherine. (2 times)

Ans: Chips was a conventional man and he did not like newness and freedom Katherine was a modern girl who had radical views in politics. She thought that women should be admitted to universities and should have the right to vote

12. How did Chips and Katherine Bridges develop feelings of love for each other? (4 times)

Ans: Frequent visits brought Chips and Katherine closer together. Within a week, they loved with each other. When Chips was able to walk without a stick, they considered themselves engaged. They got married in London a week before the re-opening of the school after summer vacation.

13. Who was Rowden and why did he leave before the scheduled time?

Ans: His colleague Mr. Rowden was with Mr. Chips went to Lake District. He was a busy person. He had to return soon on some family business.

14. What were Katherine's views about Chips profession? (4 times)

Ans: Katherine thought that he was a solicitor, a stock broker, a dentist or a businessman in Manchester, but he was a teacher. She thought that the teacher can influence the mind of the students.

15. Describe Mr. Chips meeting with Katherine one night before their wedding. (4 Times)

Ans. Katherine said that he felt like a new boy beginning his first term with him. She asked him if she should call him "Sir" or "Mr. Chips" Then she said "Good Bye Mr. Chips".

16. Why did Chips sometimes look at his feet when he lived at Mrs. Wickett's?

Ans: He wrenched his feet which became the cause of his marriage with Katherine. He looked at his feet and wondered which of his feet done him such a great service.

17. Why did Katherine visit Chips on her bicycle?

Ans: Katherine visited Chips daily on her bicycle. It was because she thought herself responsible for his accident. She nursed him, provided him medicine and tried to please him.

18. Describe the most interesting incident of the novel "Good Bye Mr. Chips".

Ans: Chips first meeting with Katherine was the most interesting incident of the novel, "Good Bye Mr. Chips".

19. Where and with whom did Chips go during the summer vacation of 1896?

Ans: His colleague Mr. Rowden was with Mr. Chips when he went up to Lake District in 1896 to spend summer vacation. He stayed at Wasdale Head in a small house

Chapter # 5

1. Did Chips and Katherine enjoy their married life? OR Was Chips marriage success or not? (8 times)

Ans: Both Chips and Katherine enjoyed their married life. They were, indeed, greatly impressed by each other's qualities so they were quite happy in each other's company.

2. How old were Chips and Katherine at the time of their marriage? (2 times)

Ans: Mr. Chips was 48years old while Katherine was 25 years old at the time of their marriage.

3. How much popular as Katherine in Brookfield? (7 times)

Ans: Katherine was popular with the boys and the masters alike. She conquered

Brookfield as she had conquered Chips. She remained the centre of attention of everyone.

4. **Did Mr. Chips tell Katherine about all his weaknesses before marriage? What were his weaknesses?**

Ans: Yes Mr. Chips told Katherine of his mediocre position, his weak discipline, his certainty of never getting promotion and his inability of marrying a young girl.

5. **Why was Chipping called Mr. Chips?**

Ans: Katherine called him Mr. Chips out of love.

6. **What did Mr. Chips often recollect?**

Ans: Chips recollected his early courtship with Katherine as a happy dizzy time when they used to walk together by the waterside in the evening and plan their future. He still felt her cool voice and her gay laughter.

Chapter # 6

1. **What kind of fellow was Mr. Chips before marriage?** (8 times)

Ans: Chips had been a dry and rather neutral sort of person before his marriage. He was respected but was not a popular teacher till then.

2. **How did Katherine influence Chips? / What changes did Katherine bring in Chips?** (24 times)

Ans: She made him a new man. His sense of humour blossomed and his discipline improved a lot. He became popular with the boys. Moreover, she broadened his views and ideas.

3. **Why did Katherine insist on the football match between the Brookfield and the mission?**

Ans: To narrow the class difference among the boys, Katherine suggested to Mr. Chips to invite the boys from the popular Mission school to play a friendly match with Brookfield boys which succeeded. They got a very good impression of the Brookfield school.

4. **What was Lex Canuleia?** (4 times)

Ans: Lex Canuleia was a Roman law that permitted the patricians to marry someone of the lower class. Chips used to explain it to the boys in his own humorous style.

5. **Did Katherine always plead for mercy?** (3 times)

Ans: No, She did not always plead for mercy. She requested him to give more chance to the boys to correct themselves.

6. **Who did give the Idea of a Soccer match between the poplar boys and the Brook-field School boys?** (1 time)

Ans: The match was played in a friendly atmosphere everything went off quite well. The boys from the poplar carried back happy memories of Brookfield Public School.

7. **What sort of school was the Mission or Poplar school?**

Ans: The Mission and Poplar school was a charity school in East London. The students of the school belong to the poor families.

Chapter # 7

1. **How did Katherine help Chips in the matter of discipline?** (10 times)

Ans: She improved his discipline by some useful suggestions. She advised him to be lenient in ordinary matters but in serious case she urged to be strict and unforgiving.

2. **Why could not Chips write a book/ memories?** (14 times)

Ans: He could not write a book based on his memories because writing tired him both physically and mentally. Moreover he felt that some memories lost their charm and flavor when they were written down.

3. **What memories of Katherine haunted Chips?** (21 times)

Ans: The golden memories based on married life haunted Chips. He remembered how she used to advise him about the matter of discipline, school functions and other issues. The memories of their first meeting were always evergreen in his mind.

4. **Who was Ogilvie?** (1 Time)

Ans: Ogilvie was an old choirmaster at Brookfield. He taught a choir to sing together.

5. **Who was Rushton?**

Ans: Rushton was a very naughty boy at Brookfield. His famous joke of the sack of potato had become very memorable. Later, He served in Burma.

6. **What did Chips remember about Mr. Dunster?**

Ans: Mr. Chips student Dunster had put a rat in organ-loft, while Mr. Ogilive was taking choir practice. He also recollected that Dunster was drowned at Jutland. Ogilive was the teacher who taught music.

7 **What happened to Mr. Chips when after Katherine's death he wanted to punish a boy?**

Ans: After Katherine's death, whenever he had a trouble with boy, he felt a softening wave of memory. Then the brown eyes would twinkle into a shine that told a boy that all was well.

Chapter # 8

1. **What did Chips receive on 1st April?** (17 times)

Ans: He received many letters on 1st April, 1898. Each letter contained a blank sheet in it. It was a part of April foolery.

2. **Describe Katherine's tragic death? / When and how did Katherine die?** (12 times)

Ans: Katherine died on April 1st, 1898 during childbirth. Chips was so sad on her death that he himself wished to die.

3. **Who was Faulkner and what did he ask Chips? What was reply of Chips?** (10 times)

Ans: Faulkner was a small boy he asked to Chips if he could go to the station to meet his guests. Chips nearly answered, "You can go to blazes for all I care. My wife is dead and my child is dead, I wish I were dead myself".

Chapter # 9

1. **How did Katherine's death affect the life of Mr. Chips?** (18 times)

Ans: Katherine's death deeply affected Chips. He was grieved much at this great loss. People started noticing for the first time that he had grown old. He left the spacious apartment and shifted to his original bachelor's quarter and continued to be the housemaster to keep him busy.

2. **Why did Chips not want to receive condolences on the death anniversary of his wife? -OR- Why did Chips refuse to accept condolences on Katherine's death?** (6 times)

Ans: Mr. Chips did not want to receive condolences on the death anniversary of his wife. He was much grieved and condolences added to his grief. He did not want to talk to anyone.

3. Why did Chips take class on the day his wife died? **(2 times)**

Ans: Chips was greatly shocked at the death of his wife and child. He did not want to talk to anybody or receive condolences. He wanted to get used things before facing the kind words of others. So he took his fourth class forms as usual.

4. What change did Katherine's death bring in Chips? **(4 times)**

Ans: Just as marriage added something to Chips' life's so did grief. His hair had turned grey. After the death of his wife, Chips became a kind of man whom the boys classed as "old".

5. Why did the boys call Mr. Chips old after Katherine's death? **(5 time)**

Ans: Chips' hair had already been turning grey but after Katherine's death the change became noticeable. The boys started calling him old because they suddenly began to notice his grey hair. In fact, he was fifty and was still active and strong as before. He could still knock up half century on the cricket field.

6. What were Mr. Chips' ideas when the new century dawned? **(1 time)**

Ans: With the rise of the twentieth century, Chips began to realize that the situation was becoming tough for Great Britain. He came to know that everyone had to play his role.

7. What were Chips' eccentricities? -OR- Mention some eccentricity of Chips that he acquired in his old age? **(3 times)**

Ans: Mr. Chips had developed strange but harmless habit like parsons and other schoolmasters. He became careless about his appearance. His gown was tattered.

8. What difficulties did Chips face during the winter season in his old age?

Ans: Chips faced many difficulties in winter season, when there were east winds; he had to take care of himself. Autumn and winter were really bad for Chips.

9. Who were Boers? **(6 times)**

Ans: He was neither against them nor favored them. Still he believed that they had an odd similarity with certain English history-book heroes.

10. What did Mr. Chips say to Lloyd George? **(3 times)**

Ans: Lloyd George was the Prime Minister of the UK (1916-1922). His government was threatened by economic problems and trouble in Oreland. He came as the guest of honour of Brookfield on Speech Day.

11. Who was Naylor and what did Chips remember about him? **(2 Times)**

Ans: Naylor was the boy who watched Chips' game of fives. He commented that Chips was old still he played well. Chips did not like the remark.

12. How did Chips take the roll call?

Ans: He held a board with the school list. As each boy entered, he saluted and spoke his name. Chips nodded in response.

13. What were Chips' comments about Lloyd George who visited the school?

Ans: Chips said, "Mr. Lloyd George, I am nearly old enough to remember you as a young man and I confess that you seem to me to have improved a great deal".

14. How did Mr. Chips' housemastership prove useful after the death of his wife?

Ans: After the death of his wife, his housemastership filled up the emptiness in his mind and heart. So he began to remain glad.

15. What did Chips remember about Naylor?

Ans: Naylor was the boy who watched Chips' games of five. He commented that Chips' was old still he played well. Chips did not like remark.

Chapter # 10

1. Who was Meldrum and how did he die? **(7 time)**

Ans: Mr. Meldrum was the headmaster of Brookfield. He joined Brookfield in 1870. He became the headmaster of Brookfield after Mr. Wetherby. He died of pneumonia in 1900.

2. What kind of a person was Ralston? / Write down the qualities of Ralston. **(2 times)**

Ans: Mr. Ralston was a mere youngster of thirty seven. He was brilliant both in studies and co-curricular activities. He was a modern educationist. He was a live wire and a fine power transmitter. He had such a personality as he could reduce the Big Hall to silence by merely lifting his eyebrow.

3. What duty was performed by the students of Brookfield during strike? **(2 times)**

Ans: When the railway men were on strike and the soldiers were driving the engines, Brookfield boys were patrolling the railway line because stones were being thrown at the trains. The whole business was a great fun for them.

4. Who was Grayson and why was he nervous? **(12 times)**

Ans: Grayson was the student whose father sailed on the Titanic. He was nervous because there was no news about his father but later on the news came that his father was among the rescued.

5. Describe briefly the strike of railway men. **(1 Time)**

Ans. During the strike days, the soldiers were driving the engines. Stones were thrown at the trains. The Brookfield boys were asked to guard the line. They did this duty well.

6. What sort of person was Ralston? **(3 Times)**

Ans: Mr. Ralston was a young man of thirty seven years. He took the brilliant record in the field of education. Ralston had a very impressive personality and he could reduce Big Hall to silence by the mere lifting of an eyebrow.

7. How did Chips and Katherine celebrate Diamond Jubilee of England?

Ans: Mr. Chips had taken Katherine to London to see the procession. There they saw the old legendary lady sitting in her carriage. She looked liked a crumbling wooden doll.

8. Who was Mr. John and what was his duty? **(1 Time)**

Ans: M. Jones was a railway employee. He had the charge of signal box. He was one of the strikers.

9. What did Chips say to Grayson when he heard the news about his father's survival?

Ans: Mr. Chips shook hands with Grayson and said that he was delighted at the happy ending of his father. The boy must be feeling pretty pleased with life.

Chapter # 11

1. What did Ralston do the status of Brookfield? **(6 times)**

Ans: Ralston raised the status of Brookfield as a school. He increased the school endowment funds thought different tricks. The number of students increased very much. And for the first time in history, there was longish waiting list of the students.

2. Why did Ralston quarrel with Chips? **(6 time)**

Ans: Mr. Ralston was a modern educationist, who did not like the old methods of Mr. Chips. He levelled many charges against him and asked him to resign but Mr. Chips refused to obey him, so a row started between them.

3. How was Ralston running Brookfield according to Chips? **(4 times)**

Ans: According to Chips, Ralston was running Brookfield like a factory for producing snob-culture based on money and machines.

4. Why was Ralston not liked at Brookfield? / Was Ralston a popular personality? **(6 times)**

Ans: Ralston was not a popular personality at Brookfield. He was not liked due to his bossy behaviour. Chips and other teachers disliked him because he was running

Brookfield like a factory to turn out snob-culture based on money. The higher authorities did not like his clever tricks.

5. Who was Sir John Rivers? What did he say to Mr. Chips? **(19 times)**

Ans: He was once a student of Brookfield and later became the Chairman of the Governors. He came to Brookfield when he heard about the row between Chips and Ralston. He ignored Ralston and assured Chips to his full support.

6. What were Ralston's allegations against Chips? **(12 times)**

Ralston wanted to get rid of Mr. Chips because neither of them liked each other Ralston allegated that Chips methods of teaching were old and he ignored his instruction as a subordinate.

7. What sort of gown did Mr. Chips wear? **(3 times)**

Ans: Mr. Chips wore a tattered gown. Ralston also did not like it because it was a subject of continuous amusement at school.

8. Who broke the news of the quarrel between Ralston and Chips? **(4 times)**

Ans: A little boy waiting to see Ralston listened the row. He told instantly to his fellows. The news spread like wild fire and every one sided with Mr. Chips.

9. Write a note on Mr. Chips as a teacher? **(4 times)**

Ans: Mr. Chips was a good teacher of Latin at Brookfield. His discipline was not good at the start but it improved later on. He made jokes and puns to amuse the boys. He loved his students and dedicated his life to them.

10. What type of novel is "Good Bye, Mr. Chips"? **(4 times)**

Ans: It is a biographical novel written in the 20th century. The main character, Chips takes the readers down his memory lane and unfolds important events of his life

11. Why did a row between Chips and Ralston take place? **(5 times)**

Ans: The row between Chips and Ralston that took place in 1908 was not the spontaneous expression of the feelings of these two personalities. It was the outcome of the difference of point of view. Mr. Chips was a traditional teacher living in the past but Ralston tried to look into future.

12. Why was Ralston so eager to get rid of Chips? **(7 times)**

Ans: Ralston wanted to make Brookfield an up-to-date school. He had a desire to bring it at level with Harrow and Eton. Ralston thought that Chips was not in keeping with the requirements of the modern age so he was a hindrance in the way of fulfillment of his ambitions about Brookfield.

13. Did Ralston know Brookfield and its traditions? **(1 times)**

Ans: Ralston knew nothing about Brookfield and its traditions He could estimate neither the toughness of the tractions Brookfield nor its readiness to defend itself and its defenders.

14. When and why did Ralston leave Brookfield School? **(8 times)**

Ans: Ralston left Brookfield in 1911 to better himself. He was offered the headship of another great public school.

15. What did Ralston say when Chips protested at the word of "Insubordination"?

Ans: Ralston said that in his case it was probably a mixture of laziness and obstinacy. All the masters changed their pronunciation except him. This resulted in disorder and inefficiency.

16. What do you know about Ralston's discipline in Brookfield school?

Ans: He was well known for his discipline. He was efficient, punctual, regular and dutiful. At the same time he was ruthless, ambitious, strict and revengeful.

17. What was reaction of the people at the row between Chips and Ralston?

Ans: The students took it insult of their teacher. People also did not like Ralston. They respected Chips. They warned that there would be public riot if Ralston succeeded in his target.

18. How Chips did perform his duties as the head of Brookfield?

Ans: In the winter of 1917, the head of Brookfield School, Mr. Chips died. The authorities asked Mr. Chips to take Chatteries' place as acting head. Mr. Chips gladly agreed to work

19. What did Chips think at the end of the row?

Ans: Chips thought that Ralston was running the school like a factory to turn out snob culture based on money and machines. He thought that Ralston was uprooting the old polite tradition

20. What status did Brookfield School enjoy during Ralston's stay there?

Ans: Ralston had revolutionary ideas. He raised the status of Brookfield. He collected funds for the school. He improved the discipline of the school. He convinced people to send their children to Brookfield

Chapter # 12

1. Who was Ralston successor? **(7 times)**

Ans: Ralston left Brookfield in 1911 to better himself. He was offered the headship of another greater public school and Mr. Chattries succeededMr. Ralston, as the headmaster of the Brookfield school.

2. What were the activities of Mr. Chips after the retirement? **(6 times)**

Ans: He invited new boys to tea. He also took part on the preparation and editing of new Brookfieldian Directory.

3. Describe the farewell speech of Mr. Chips? **(11 times)**

Ans: Mr. Chips made a farewell speech in July, 1913. It was not a very long speech but it had many jokes and Latin quotations in it. It was full of allusions from the time Chips stayed at Brookfield.

4. Where did Chips go in 1913 and why? **(7 times)**

Ans: Chips went to Wiesbaden (Germany) in 1913 for a cure from bronchitis.

5. What happened to Mafeking night? **(4 times)**

Ans: It was a night of great celebration over the start of 20th century A.D. There was a bonfire near pavilion that caught fire and the fire brigade was called to put it out.

6. What did Chips remark about the captain of the school in his farewell speech? **(3 time)**

Ans: Chips remarked that he belonged to an exaggerating family. Chips had once thrashed his father for exaggerating one mark into seven for a Latin translation.

7. Who was the lamp boy? -OR- What was the duty of the lamp-boy? **(3 times)**

Ans: A boy was appointed to clean, trim and light the lamps in the school he was called the lamp-boy.

8. When did Ralston leave Brookfield, where did he go and why? -OR- When and why did Ralston leave Brookfield and where did he go? **(5 times)**

Ans: As Ralston was unpopular, he left Brookfield in 1911. He had been offered the headship of a greater public school so he went there to better himself. He, in fact, could not bear the insult he met at Brookfield.

9. Who succeeded Ralston at Brookfield and what type of a man was he? -OR- Who was Chatteries? **(12 times)**

Ans: Mr. Chatteries succeeded Ralston at Brookfield in 1911. He was even younger than Ralston only thirty-four years old. He was supposed to be very brilliant and modern. He was friendly and sympathetic, too.

10. How long did Chips remain at Brookfield and how did he enjoy his stay there? **(1 time)**

Ans: Chips remained at Brookfield for more than forty-two years. During this long period he enjoyed every moment of his stay at Brookfield.

11. Who was made the head of Brookfield after Chips' retirement? (2 times)
Ans: Mr. Chips retired in 1913. After his retirement, Mr. Chatteris was made the head of Brookfield

12. Why did Mr. Chips decide to get retirement in 1913?
Ans In 1913, Chips had bronchitis and was off duty for nearly the whole term. Th made him decide to resign.

13. How did Chatteries behave with Chips?
Ans: Chatteries liked Chips despite the difference of age. Chatteries was able to recognize in Chips a Brookfield institution so he had great respect for him

14. Who was Mrs. Brool? Why did she leave for Australia?
Ans: Mrs. Brool ran the tuckshop at Brookfield. The boys would often cheat her. When her uncle died in Australia, she got a lot of money and left the tuckshop.

Chapter # 13

1. Who was Forrester and how did he die? (6 times)
Ans: Forrester was the smallest boy at Brookfield - about four feet high above his boots. He was killed in 1918, shot down in the flame over Cambrai.

2. Why did Chips join Brookfield again? / What was the request of Chatteris to Mr. Chips? (17 times)
Ans: Chatteris requested Chips to rejoin because he was overworked, diabetic and worried. Many good teachers had left or gone. Their substitutes were pretty dreadful. Moreover Chips also wanted to associate himself with Brookfield

3. What did Chatteris read out on every Sunday? (8 times)
Ans: On every Sunday night, in the chapel after evening service, he read the names and short biographies of all those old boys of Brookfield who were killed in the war.

4. Describe the contribution of Brookfield towards England during war? (17 times)
Ans: Its playing fields were used for sports and training of the soldiers. Its masters and students both went to war. Many old Brookfieldians laid their lives for England

5. How did Chatteris die? (5 times)
Chatteris died at the age of 41 in 1917. He was suffering from diabetes. He was over-worked and over- worried

6. What happened to Brookfield during the war in 1915?
Ans: During the war in 1915, military camps were set up near the Brookfield. The soldiers used to playing fields for sports and training. The young masterseither left the school or joined the army.

7. What happened to Chips when he read out name of these who were killed in the War? (1 Time)
Ans: He became emotional. Sometimes tears rolled down his cheeks. People did not hate him for showing his weakness because he was an old man.

Chapter # 14

1. When did Chips became the Acting Head of the Brookfield for the second time? (8 times)
Ans: Chatteris fell ill during the winter of 1917 and Chips became Acting Head Chatteris died in April 1917.

2. What did the students comment when Mr. Chips mentioned Herr Staefel, the German Master?
Ans: The people thought it funny to read the names of German with others. He was killed on Western Front. Moreover, He was their enemy. They attributed it to Chips "Old ideas" or old friends.

3. What was Chips' joke about abhorendum? / What did Mr. Chips call Abhorendum?
Ans: Mr. Chips criticized the rationing system during the First World War in a humorous manner. He observed that poor quality of meat called Rissole was served to students. Chips humorously named it Abhorrendum

Chapter # 15

1. How did Chips take his class during an air raid? (16 times)
Ans: Mr Chips continued his class boldly during the shelling while the boys were much nervous. He did not turn an ear and even found some old tape to explain the situation

2. How many bombs had fallen in and around Brookfield and how many people died? (4 times)
Ans: Five bombs had fallen in and around Brookfield and nine people died as a result

3. How was the Armistice Day celebrated at Brookfield? (6 times)
Ans: The war ended on November 11, 1918. The day was celebrated as Armistice Day. A Whole holiday was declared. There were much cheering and singing and a bread-fight across the dining hall

4. What happened to Chips on November 11, 1918? -OR- What happened to Chips as soon as the First World War was over? (2 times)
Ans: On November 11, 1918, Chips was attending a function in the school all of a sudden, he caught cold and had to leave abruptly. It had been a damp foggy day and the walk to the dining hall had given him a chill. He shook his head, smiled and walked away.

5. Who was Burrow? -OR- Describe Burrow in detail. –OR- Why was Burrow, the science teacher, called the stink-merchant? (6 times)
Ans: Burrow was a pale lean and medically unfit science master at Brookfield. He conducted experiments in the laboratory that produced stink. So he was called the stink-merchant and it was his nickname.

6. Why was Mr. Chips regarded as a pre-war man? (2 Times)
Ans: He was not satisfied with changes due to war. He liked other nations to work together. Therefore, he was called a pre-war man.

7. What was Chip's work when he rejoined Brookfield during the war years?
Ans: Mr. Chips read out the names of all the Brookfield boys and teachers, who had sacrificed their lives in the war.

8. Whom did chips call stink-merchants?
Ans: Chips called the scientists stink-merchants. It was because they invented bombs andweapons in laboratories.

9. When and why Chips resign again?
Ans: He had caught cold and coughs on the Mafeking night. So, he decided to resign again. Therefore, he sent his resignation to the Board of Governors on the night of November 11, 1918.

Chapter # 16

1. Write a note on Chips' Humour. /Why was Chips called a jester? (19 times)
Ans: Mr. Chips earned the reputation of being a great jester due to his humour. He often used jokes and witty remarks to explain different things. Jokes were expected to him.

2. What was Chips will? / Whom did Chips leave his money in his will? (17 times)
Ans: In 1930, he made his will. He gave some part of legacies to Poplar Mission and to Mrs. Wickett. He left his remaining money for the scholarship to the school.

3. **What did the Brookfield boys do during the general strike of 1926? –OR- What role did the Brookfield boys play during the General Strike of 1926? (7 times)**

Ans: The Brookfield boys had always been useful members of the society during every crisis such as the war. Similarly, during the General Strike of 1926, Brookfield boys loaded the motor-vans with foodstuffs for the needy people.

4. **Why did Chips call the General Strike an advertisement? (4 times)**

Ans: When the American visitor said that the strike had cost England much, Chips said that advertisement was always costly. He called it an advertisement as there had been no loss of life and no firing.

5. **What do you know about Gregson? (1 Time)**

Ans: He was one of the old Brookfieldians, a tall boy with spectacles. He was lazy fellow when he visited Chips, he had a job in the League of Nations. Chips told him that he was always late in everything.

6. **What did Chips say about Wurlitzer?**

Ans: The boys told Chips that Wurlitzer was a projector type of device which showed the pictures along with the sound. But Chips replied that he thought it was some kind of sausage. There was a loud laughter.

7. **What was the Chips' joke about "rissole"? (2 Times)**

Ans: It is a fried cake of minced meat mixed with bread crumps. It was served on Monday. Chips called it "abhorrendum". It was called Chips' latest.

8. **What minor changes were observed in Brookfield during the post war decade?**

Ans: The boys became a bit politer. Punishment did not exist. There were more swearing and cheating. There was real friendliness between the masters and the boys.

9. **Was Chips a generous person? Answer in a few lines.**

Ans: Mr. Chip was famous of his generosity and hospitality. He often used to invite his students and colleagues to tea on week-ends. He gave a lot of money to the poor, to different school funds.

Chapter # 17

1. **How did Chips entertain Linford? (7 times)**

Ans: Chips welcomed Linford warmly and entertained him with Walnut cake and tea. He also talked with him for a while

2. **Where had Mrs. Wickett gone on a November afternoon in 1933?(1 time)**

Ans: She had gone out to visit her relatives in a neighbouring village in 1933. She found Chips fainted on her return.

3. **What did Linford's last words "Good Bye, Mr. Chips" remind Chips of? (9times)**

Ans: Before leaving Chips' house, Linford said "Good Bye, Mr. Chips. The words reminded Chips that on the eve of his wedding day Katherine had used the same phrase mocking him gently for his seriousness.

4. **What were chips' feelings after Linford's departure? (15 times)**

Ans: After Linford's departure, Chips was lost in Memories of his wedding day, but he was glad that he had met Linford. He also thought that Linford was a nice boy and would do well.

5. **What were the two things Chips had never done in his life? (11 time)**

Ans: He had never travelled by air and had never been to a talk show (cinema).

6. **Who was Linford?**

Ans: Linford was a small boy came to see Mr. Chips. Some boys had mischievously pushed him there. Chips received him warmly and comforted him.

7. **What will Linford remember ever?**

Ans: While leaving, Linford "Goodbye Mr. Chips" These were the words said by Katherine the night before their marriage. These words revived his past and filled his eyes with tears.

Chapter # 18

1. **What did Cartwright comment about Chips to Merivale? (2 times)**

Ans: Cartwright whispered to Merivale that the poor old chap must have lived a lonely sort of life. He also said that it was a pity that Chips never had any children.

2. **Describe the death scene of Mr. Chips. (7 times)**

Ans: Mr. Chips' death scene was very touching and emotional. Dr. Merivale, Cartwright, Mrs. Wickett and Roddy were present around his death-bed. Chips declared that all the boys of Brookfield were his children. He heard a sweet and grand chorus of the names of his boys. Then he went to sleep and looked so peaceful that nobody disturbed him. But he died the same night.

3. **What sort of discussion did Chips have with Linford? -OR- What did Mr. Chips and Linford talk about? (7 times)**

Ans: Mr. Chips and Linford talked of Shorpshire, of schools, of the school life in general and of the news in that day's newspaper. Mr. Chips also told Linford that he was growing up into a very difficult world.

4. **How did Chips react to these whisperings of Cartwright and Marivale? -OR- What was Chips' response / reaction when he heard that he had no children? -OR- What did Cartwright say about Chips' children? (6 times)**

Ans: Cartwright had said that Chips married but remained issueless. Chips felt annoyed to overhear the whisperings between Cartwright and Merivale. He declared that it was wrong. He said that he had children, thousands of children and all these boys were his children. Then he remembered the names of so many boys who had been taught by him.

5. **What news did Brookfield have the next morning and how was Chips paid tributes? -OR- How was Chips' death announced in Brookfield? -OR- What was announced in Brookfield at the death of Chips? (3 times)**

Ans: The next morning, Brookfield had the news that Chips had died the previous night. Cartwright said that Chips' liveliness would never be forgotten. Linford felt proud of being the last person to say Good bye to Chips the night before he died.

6. **What did Mr. Chips remember on the last day of his life? (4 times)**

Ans: On the last day of his life Mr. Chips began to see old faces and hear old voices, he remembered his long stay at Brookfield School as a teacher. He remembered the jokes which he used to make to the boys. He also remembered his wife Katherine.

7. **How old was Chips when he died? (1 time)**

Ans: Chips was 85 years old when he died in 1933.

8. **How was Chips death announced in Brookfield?**

Ans: In a speech to the School, Cartwright, the Headmaster, said: "Brookfield will never forget his love".

9. **Who was Cartwright? (1 Time)**

Ans: Cartwright became the successor of Chips when he resigned from headship on November 11, 1918. He joined Brookfield in January 1919.

Important Essays
Board papers 2011-2019
According to ALP Smart Syllabus 2020-21

Write an Essay (300-400 words) **Marks: 15**

1. Life in a Big City (4 Times)

As picture is not altogether bright but it has dark side as well. In the same way life in a big city has merits as well as demerits.

It is often said that life in a big city is very charming and attractive. People living in big cities enjoy many facilities of life. There are clubs, schools, college, universities, industrial centres and public parks. Conveyance is available all the time. There are many recreation centres in a big city. Zoo, museums, historical building, gardens and shopping centres are the salient features of a big city.

The houses are electrified. Every house contains water connection. Every big city has a drainage system. The streets roads and drains are washed and cleaned daily. Health department takes care of the health of the people. The streets lights are very useful for the people. There is also a hustle and bustle of life in the streets and the bazaars.

Nearly all the necessities of life are available. Fresh vegetables meat and fruits can be had all the time. In a big city like Karachi, man can earn his living very easily. The jobless people can work on daily wages. They can work as labourers in factories and mills. In such cities, the problem of unemployment is solved to a great extent.

But we must keep it in mind, "All the glitters in not gold". So, let us look at the other side of the picture also. There is always a rush of life and traffic in a big city. The streets are narrow. They are full of great noise. Many people fall prey to road accidents. A few of them are crushed to death. People live like strangers in small houses. They do not even know their neigbours.

Selfishness is a common trait life in a big city. There is no co-operation and sincerity among the people. There is always a great rush in the shopping centres. In this rush, so many crimes are committed Children are abducted, theft is committed and people are robbed. Cinemas and clubs spoil the characters of young boys and girls.

Machines work incessantly in the mills and factories. People cannot sleep at night because of noise of these machines. These machines emit smoke and bad smell. The city is always covered with the clouds of smoke which pollute the air. Nothing pure is available. Everything is adulterated. Cheating and fraud are very common.

But after comparing the merits and demerits of life in a big city, we concluded that its merits are greater than its demerits. That is why; everybody is attracted to the colourful life in the big city.

2. A Visit to a Historical Place
A Picnic Party
Happiest Day of My LIFE

"What peaceful hours I once enjoyed!
How sweet their memory still!"

(Cowper)

Lahore is a historical city. Moreover it is well known for its historical buildings. People all over the world come to visit this city. Tourists have great interest in historical places. They remind us and give us the picture of the past.

"Historical places are character of history
based on the even in history"

Last summer, my friends and I sketched out a programme to visit the tomb of Jahangir. Straightaway we were ready to start off. We hired a car and reached Lahore after the travelling of three hours we crossed the bridge and reached the Tomb. We saw a large crowd of men, women and children in the lawns and parks of the main building. On a fine day like this people usually come out of doors to have a picnic. We bought the entry tickets. We entered this historical building from the main gate. There were grassy lawns of either side of the path, with long rows of flowers. We saw a rare proportion in this Mughal building

As we passed through the gate we marched towards the mausoleum (tomb) Now we were walking on a raised platform. On both sides of the platform there were beautiful lawns. The path was paved with small bricks in the Mughal style. In the middle of the path there was a beautiful fountain. We appreciated all the work.

Flowers always make people better
happier and more helpful"

(Luther Burbank)

Then we reached the mausoleum. This mausoleum is model of design and symmetry. It is built of white marble and colored stones. There are four grand minarets standing on its four corners. Pieces of colored stone have been fitted in the whole building. Inside the hall there is a marble tomb, and Jahangir lies buried in a chamber below this tomb. We offered "**Fateha**". Then we climbed up the stairs and went on the roof of the building. The marble flooring of roof is simply wonderful, especially when it has been washed clean after a heavy rainfall.

The cool breeze that blew, gave us a rare sense of health and happiness. After climbing down from the minarets we enjoyed ourselves in the lawns for a few hours. By that we were hungry as well as thirsty. We bought some snacks and cold drinks at the canteen. We spent the rest of our time in eating and drinking cold drinks. When the brightness of the day faded into the descending dusk, we returned. Our minds were full of solemn thoughts. It was a memorable trip which we enjoyed most.

3. My Hobby (22 Times)

There is no compulsion about a hobby. It arises purely from personal taste. Every boy or girl should have a hobby for spare time, for as the poet said:

"Absence of occupation is not rest.
A mind quite vacant is mind distressed."

Since it depends on personal taste, it follows that there are many different hobbies. Some find it interesting to collect used postage stamps from all the different countries of the world. Others who are mechanical minded like to work with machinery: to take bicycles or radio-sets to pieces and assemble them again. Another may be fond of fretwork or painting, or of observing the habits of birds and animals in the jungle. A hobby has a beneficial effect on the mind and prevents one from ever becoming dull and in low spirit.

My hands automatically move towards books whenever I am free from my work. Reading is my hobby. There are two reasons for this choice. One, it is my taste of life. Two, the Quaid-e-Azam, who is my hero, also liked reading a lot. He himself had a great collection of books. Besides, it is an advice of great writers to read books in order to

write great. Hazlet, Bacon and almost all the writers used to study books and used to acquired ideas into their writings. Reading followed by writing had made them perfect.

My choice of reading books ranges from poetry, history and geography. Quranic Tafasirs. Also, books from English literature attract my attention. I read Urdu and English poetry. The glory of the past is very fascinating to me. So, I have read many books of on Indian history. The knowledge of our ancestors makes me think that I am a part of the past. English novels, essays and stories contribute to my vocabulary and style. I also read Quranic Tafasir by different scholars in order to grasp the true spirit of Islam.

Besides, I read newspapers and international magazines like **"The Time"** and **"News week"**. Their study is very interesting as they give a thorough view of any issue or topic.

The benefits of my hobby are unlimited. Firstly, reading has saved me from bad company and consequent tragic loss. Secondly, it has given me a clear advantage over my fellow students. I have great vocabulary to speak and write, complete understanding of current affairs and literature by virtue of my hobby. Therefore, I score better marks in examinations and win, sometimes easily, in quiz contests and speech declamations.

My reading habits are another aspect to be investigated. I read books for the sake of pleasure and knowledge. Reading is a source of refreshment for me, not a burden or headache. However, when I am free from examinations, I read a lot, almost passionately. Secondly, I always hesitate to lend my books to somebody else because I do not trust anyone in this connection.

To conclude, reading is a beneficial habit and a wise advice of great people leads one to success everywhere. Investment in this hobby would certainly pay off in future. One can enjoy success, leisure, happiness and great respect by having a good habit for one's spare time.

"The wisdom of a learned man comes by opportunity of leisure."
(Ecclesiastes)

4. Pollution

Pollution is the introduction of harmful materials into the environment. These harmful materials are called pollutants. Pollutants can be natural, such as volcanic ash. They can also be created by human activity, such as trash or runoff produced by factories. Pollutants damage the quality of air, water, and land.

The amount of air pollution in Pakistan's major cities like Lahore and Karachi is 20 times higher than the World Health Organization standards. There are layers of smog, dust and smoke that exist over Karachi. There is also a prominent smell of gasoline that infiltrates air.

So pollution is very prominent and exists to a threatening level in Pakistan. It comes from cars, factories and other such sources. The Pakistanis are daily breathing polluted air. It is unfortunate that only a couple of people actually are aware of the depth of its effects on them and their children's health. Pollution is known to cause coughing, sore throats and nasal discharge. In extreme cases it can also lead to asthma, tumors, lungs damage and death.

Types of Pollution

Typically, there are four main types of pollution, which are:

i. **Air Pollution**
ii. **Water Pollution**
iii. **Noise Pollution**
iv. **Land Pollution**

Air Pollution

Air Pollution is the contamination of air in the atmosphere that is important for every living being to sustain life. The common air pollutants include smoke and harmful gases from industries, automobiles, by burning of solid wastes, by explosives and other radioactive particles.

Air pollution has dire health effects on the individuals living on earth; it may cause respiratory problems, asthma, lungs and heart diseases, etc. Air pollution also affects the cardiovascular system. Since some of the reasons of air pollution are natural, there is hardly any sort of possible human control.

But, for the human caused pollution, one of the finest ways to stop air pollution is to walk more or cycle more, rather than driving cars and other motor vehicles, because the emission from them is the most prominent form of air pollution in today's context. Regular and on-time maintenance of vehicles can also help reducing the pollution substantially.

Water Pollution

Water is one of the most important natural resources to sustain life on earth. Addition of harmful products to water which make it unusable is commonly known as Water Pollution. These products can be chemical, biological or physical materials that deteriorate the quality of water. Some of the most common water pollutants include industrial wastes, domestic and farm wastes, oil spills, pesticides, as well as mining and agricultural wastes.

About 40% of the deaths globally are accounted by water pollution. Polluted water affects the flora and fauna of the sea organisms and these organisms when consumed by humans, cause harmful diseases. Also, the contamination of drinking water, which is produced from natural water resources, causes diseases such as jaundice, cholera, or typhoid.

The most effective way to prevent water pollution is to generate consciousness among the masses about the ill-effects of the same and if possible, enforce laws to prevent disposal of harmful wastes into the water.

Noise Pollution

It is the excessive cacophony in the environment, primarily due to sounds created by machines. It is generally caused by loudspeakers, microphones, loud music, and noise from industries, from construction and civil engineering works etc.

The main problem that noise pollution, (also known as sound pollution), causes is that it affects the physiological and psychological health of an individual. Sometimes, it can even cause deafness and impaired hearing.

Again, legislation can be one of the most effective ways to reduce noise pollution. Also creation of airports, bus stands etc away from residential areas can be an effective way to control noise pollution.

Land Pollution

Degrading the earth's surface by improper commercial, industrial, agricultural and domestic activities is known as land pollution. Dumping of wastes and other industrial wastes into the land causes land pollution.

The agricultural capability of soil gets affected as a result of the land pollution, making it infertile and unusable for farming purposes. In order to prevent land pollution, individual should be more focused on buying bio-degradable products and the products can also be recycled, i.e. recycling the inorganic materials should be an important focus. As far as organic compounds are considered, they can be dumped in places which are far away from residential places or agricultural lands. Reducing the use of pesticides and insecticides can also aid land pollution prevention.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it would be safe to say that pollution is very important to be controlled if life is intended to be sustained on the planet. It may be in different forms but if the masses can be properly informed and educated along with strict legislations, pollution can be controlled.

5. My Favourite Personality / Our National Poet (2[illegible] Times)
My Hero in History
The person I like most
My Favourite Poet / Personality

"A poet is born, not made."

My hero in history/favourite personality is Dr Allama Iqbal He is the greatest Muslim poet philosopher Allama Muhammad Iqbal is the greatest poet philosopher of Asia He is one of those eminent personalities who have changed the course of history with their tireless and selfless efforts. He was the father of ideology of Pakistan He aroused the sleepy Muslims of the India with the help of his inspiring poetry. His poetry infused a new spirit in Muslim youth and set them to action. To a Pakistani, he is a great poet as Shakespeare to an Englishman.

Allama Iqbal was born at Sialkot on the 9th of November, 1877. His father Shiekh Noor Muhammad was a great mystic. He got his early education at a local high school and passed his intermediate examination From Murrey College, Sialkot He was greatly impressed by his teacher, Syed Mir Hussan, Who taught him Arabic, Persian and Islamiat. Then, he joined Govt. College, Lahore for higher studies. There, he was greatly inspired by Dr. Arnold who advised him to study philosophy. In 1899, he did his M A. in Philosophy and started teaching at Govt. College, Lahore.

He proceeded to Europe for higher studies in 1905. He obtained the degree of Bar-at-law from London at the degree of Ph. D. in Philosophy from Germany. His stay in Europe was of great importance. He keenly observed social, economic, cultural, and political values of Europe.

Empty of concord is the soul of Europe,
Whose civilization to no Makkah bends.

On his return, he started his law practice in the Lahore High Courts. But, he soon gave up this profession because his heart was not in it. His interest was in Poetry, Philosophy and religion.

Allama Iqbal was much worried about the miserable condition of the Muslims. They were politically, economically and educationally backward, oppressed and exploited. He made them conscious of their political, social and religious status. His poetry breathed a new spirit into the Muslims. He wanted to revive the glorious past of the Muslims.

Allama Iqbal is an inspired and creative poet. His poetry is rich in imagery and has remarkable poetic appeal due to the beauty of sound. Many volumes of his poetry have been published. Bang-i-Dara, Bal-i-Jabril, Zarb-i-Kaleem, Javed Nama are some of them. All of these have become classics of Literature.

"His giant wings prevent him from walking"
(Baudelaire)

Allama Iqbal's poetry worked wonder in arousing the Muslims from sound-slumber. It greatly inspired politicians, journalists and students. In 1930, Iqbal delivered his historical presidential address in the annual session of the all India Muslim League at Allahabad. He asserted that only the solution of the problems of the Indian Muslims was a separate Muslim state. This was the first demand for Pakistan.

Though the Muslims achieved Pakistan in 1947 yet he did not live to see the new Muslim state. He died in 1938 and was buried in Lahore. He will remain alive in the heart of Muslims forever.

"He dies........alas! how soon,
He dies,"

"Strong flowers decay but a great name
shall never pass away"

6. Why I Love Pakistan / Patriotism (27 Times)

"Such is the patriot's boast, where're we roam
His first, best country ever is at home"
(Oliver Goldsmith)

Men have always taken pride in loving their countries above everything else. From the ancient times to the modern age, people have been laying their lives for the honour of their 'motherland'. In short, the love of one's country has become an accepted virtue among freedom-loving nations.

Patriotism means love and loyalty to one's country. A true patriot would willingly die for the honour of his country if there is danger to her freedom. As it is said: **Lovely and honourableIt is to die for one's country.** It is one of the most exalted and inspiring experiences. Many a times, even the weaker nations fought so bravely against the aggressors that the whole world was surprised. Thus Porus, an ordinary prince, fought against Alexander the Great. The Greek conqueror was so much impressed by his valour and boldness that he freed him along with his titles and his country. We cannot forget or under-estimate the patriotism and determination Tipu Sultan who fought against the armies of the English and Marathas. He was a man who was intoxicated with the love of his country and stirred to action by his deep concern for the freedom of the Indians against the treacherous rule of the East India Company.

Example can be multiplied to show that before the national interest, all personal interest vanishes. This is a sign of healthy attitude. But when the members of a nation neglect advent of Kamal Ataturk conditions were such in Turkey. Being a great patriot, he fought against the selfish people and the foreign power and modernized Turkey to make it fit for the respectable people to live in. The patriotism of a nation shows how much life and honour it has got. Weaker nations always come to see bad times when they lose love for their country.

"I only regret that I have but only one life to lose for my country".
(Nathan Hale)

Patriotism has been called infectious because it usually inspires good and noble deeds. A man, who has as much regard for other people's interests as for his own, will never stoop to evil acts. The Greeks were ideal patriots. Each of them became a soldier when the country was in danger. From this flowed their respect of the freedom of other people. The history and literature of all the nations of the world are full of such evidence that shows how citizens of a free nation were ennobled by the love of their country.

But patriotism does not confine itself to the defence of the country. True patriotism appears in the times of war and peace alike. When the political and social conditions become bad in the country, patriotism inspires certain noble souls to reforms the country. They are snubbed from all sides, but they have the will and determination to reform. Quiad-e-Azam laid great stress upon such a patriotic spirit. Once, addressing the students, he said: **"It was the duty of all the patriotic Pakistanis to uproot all evil things, and that our country could become respectable and prosperous only if educated people showed a will to reform things."**

It is the responsibility of all educated and sensible people to cultivate and develop a true patriotic spirit which means the readiness to serve one's country in war and peace. It is a virtue that has its own reward. It gives a character of nobility to the personality of a man. One should not think that patriotism means fighting against other nations. Its stress is upon doing good to our country and harm to none.

"Swim or sink, live or die, survive or perish
With my country was my unalterable determination."

7. Corona Pandemic in Pakistan

The 2019 novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), which emerged in China Wuhan, has spread to more than 290 countries and territories As of 17th April 2020 1 995 983 cases and 131,037 deaths have been reported globally It is an emergent global threat and now a pandemic declared by the World Health Organization (WHO), posing multi pronged challenges to nations globally China and South Korea have been successful in controlling the virus, evident by their rapid decrease in numbers of new cases Exponentially worse increases in numbers of cases in other parts of the world has forced several governments to put 1.7 billion people (almost 20 percent of world's population under lockdown. Sealing borders and shutting down markets, schools and institutions are among the drastic measures taken in an attempt to contain the virus

The **COVID-19 pandemic in Pakistan** is part of the ongoing pandemic of corona virus (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory condition. The virus was confirmed to have reached Pakistan on 26 February 2020, when two cases were recorded (a student in Karachi who had just returned from Iran and another person in the Islamabad Capital Territory) On 18 March, cases had been registered in all four provinces, the two autonomous territories, and Islamabad Capital Territory, and by 17 June, each district in Pakistan had recorded at least one confirmed case of COVID-19

Pakistan currently has the 10th-highest number of confirmed cases in Asia, after India, Russia, Iran, Iraq, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, Philippines, Turkey, and Indonesia and the 27th highest number of confirmed cases in the world On 15 June, daily new confirmed case numbers reached their peak, with 6,825 new cases recorded, but since then, new daily cases and the percentage of people testing positive have trended downwards. In late June, the number of active cases in Pakistan stabilized and beginning in July, started showing a significant decrease On 2 July, recoveries exceeded active cases for the first time as 8,929 recoveries were recorded, meaning that 51% of all confirmed cases in the country to date had recovered. While Pakistan has the world's 27th highest cases count, it only has the world's 29th highest death count.

The province of Sindh has recorded the most cases at about 134,000, and has also recorded the most deaths due to COVID-19, about 2,500 to date. The country was put under a nation-wide lockdown from April 1 and extended twice until 9 May. Upon its end, the lockdown was eased in phases.

The distribution of COVID-19 in Pakistan is heavily concentrated in a few key areas. The city of Karachi (as of 5 September 2020) has recorded about 84,000 confirmed cases, making up about 28% of all cases of COVID-19 in Pakistan Meanwhile, Lahore, the country's second-largest city, has recorded (as of 5 September 2020) 49,000 cases of COVID-19, making up about 16% of the country's cases. Islamabad Capital Territory and Peshawar District have also both recorded over 10,000 cases Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, and Peshawar account for about 163,000 cases, which make up nearly 55% of the country's total confirmed cases.

The government has announced new preventive and precautionary measures to counter the resurgence of COVID-19 cases in Pakistan by imposing 50% work-from-home rule for workers in both public and private sector organizations, a fine of PKR 100 for failing to wear a mask in public places and a ban on all marriage ceremonies indoors.

Conclusion:

Low literacy rate and general lack of awareness leading to non-seriousness of people towards the adoption of social distancing and hand hygiene. The high population density in major cities of Pakistan can facilitate in the spread of virus. Three-pronged approach of trace, test and treat needs to be aggressively implemented15 to stop the community transmission leading to exponential increase in cases.

8. Technical Education

It is the age of science and technology. Skilled workers are greatly needed these days. Only technical education produces such workers It is the education about machine and their repair. It includes training in different trades and skills

Now a days, the progress of a country depends upon its skilled workers They should know how to run machines in factories and mills They should know how to cultivate land with the help of modern machinery They should know how to invent and install new machines They should be aware of how to lead disciplined life and learn neatness, order, attention, quickness and devotion To achieve this target, we should introduce technical education in our country We should train the people in latest skills

Manufacturing of the modern machinery is the need of the hour We should produce skilled labour that may invent new machines, establish industries, set up institutions for the education and training of our people Therefore, technical education should be started at Secondary School level After doing his Matriculation, the students should be able to earn his livelihood He should know what an electrical system is and how he can remove defects from it Technical education can also solve the problem of unemployment to a great extent. It is because the skilled people do manual labour and earn their bread.

Unfortunately, our country is very backward in the field of technology. Our education system does not meet the needs of advanced times These young men hate manual labour. They love to run after office jobs The result is that we cannot utilize raw material in our country. We have to sell it at low rates to other countries and buy the furnished goods at high rates. This is the greatest cause of our backwards.

Now our government has realized this fact It has set up a number of professional and technical training institutes for men. There, the young men are trained in different skills. It has established computer training centers in all the schools and colleges. It has set up vocational training institute for women. They young ladies are taught sewing, knitting embroidery and other crafts The day is not far when we shall make marvelous progress. We shall be then being in rank with the advanced nations of the world.

9. My Aim in Life (25 Times)

"A useless life is an early death".

(Goethe)

Everyone in the world, however great or small, has some aim in life. A prince may have an aim to be a king and a king may have an aim to be an emperor. Some one's aim is for fame, some one's for power, some one's for money, while some aim at acquiring knowledge.

Accordingly, I have also a high aim of life, though I do not know how far I would be able to realize it. I do not want to run after money, nor after cheap fame or popularity. My aim in life is to get happiness for myself and also for others. To realize this aim, I have resolved to be a doctor and spend my life in the service of others. My role model is Dr. Imtiaz who is a paragon of service and contentment. He is a source of vital inspiration for me.

"People never improve unless they look to some standard for example, higher and better than themselves"

(Tyron Edwards)

I know that the profession of medicine is a good selection. If I become a good doctor, I will get a lot of money, which I will use for the service of the poor. I will not charge high fees and shall never exploit the needy and the poor at the most critical moments of their life. If I become a good doctor, I will, of course, get fame and popularity. But I will see that I do not become puffed up with pride due to this fame. Being a good doctor, having connections with several families, I would naturally acquire power and influence, but I would see that I do not abuse my power for any ignoble or undeserving work. In short, I have fixed my aim to be a doctor, not because it is a profession, which would fetch more wealth, fame or power than any other profession but because it gives better and greater opportunities to serve mankind in their moments of urgent need, when they are involved in a struggle of life and death.

"It matters not how long we live but how".

(Bailey)

My aim does not end there. I shall devote a part of my time in doing voluntary work in hospitals and charitable dispensaries. I would also devote a part of my time to the welfare of my country and my people. I would go to politics or any public work to serve my country and play my humble part in the social, political, religious and educational reforms, resulting in the progress of my country.

Whether I succeed or fail in my aim, I shall never make wealth or power the end of my life. I shall never run after the bubble of fame. I shall be proud to die in harness. Success in my profession will be of little importance to me unless it is governed by my higher moral progress. I strongly believe that one must learn to distinguish between 'vulgar' material success and the "true success" of the man who succeeds in obtaining the best both in the material and the spiritual sphere. I want to be one such man who will succeed to attain sufficiency of means and serenity of spiritual satisfaction by my profession.

To conclude, I would like to add that my aim of life fully suits to my tendencies and ideas about life. I know in my heart that this is the path best fitted for me by nature and I would leave no stone unturned to attain it.

"The purpose of life should be a life of purpose."

(Long Fellow)

10. Computer (A Blessing or a curse (14 Times)

When Pascal invented computer in 1642 he did not know that it was dawn of revolution. It was a simple machine of calculations, almost as big as a room. Somehow it could not attract the attention of other scientists or people. Hence, no valuable progress could be made, however, in the last thirty years or so computer has become a part and parcel of human life. Its excessive use suggests that our life is "e-life" now.

Computer consists of three major parts i.e. input media, output media and a central processing unit (CPU). Input media is in the form of a key-board. Output media is like a television monitor which shows the results of CPU. CPU is the main component which calculates or processes the desired information. Computer is just like human brain. When we remember something, a visual or a related thing emerges on the screen of mind. Likewise, we ask computer to 'remember' something which is lying in its memory. It does so and shows the result on the screen of output media.

In this age of information, computer is man's real friend in order to store, manage, process and transmit information. Huge piles of registers can be compressed in a small memory card of a computer. From home to our office, from bank to our business and from bus terminal to airport computer serves us like an obedient servant. So, our

national defence systems are also computer operated. Huge guns and missile batteries are controlled and operated by computer.

On the other hand, any technical fault in computer can bring life to a standstill. This is the biggest drawback of its excessive use and dependence on it. Sometimes banking operations or transactions halt, flights delay or internet communication suspends. This may result in financial loss also. What if our defences system does not trigger, on account of computer fault? It seems to be a NIGHTMARE!

Secondly, its excessive use had made people introvert. They used to go out, play games, and meet friends and others in parties, in functions or in festivals. However, now they are computer and internet "addict". Similar adverse effect has been observed on book reading. Students do not find time for library visit because they are preoccupied with computer.

Thirdly, the rise of computer has widened the gap between haves and have-notes. The deprived sections of society cannot benefit from computer, whereas they haves not only enjoy it but also get maximum out of it. In short, they have been denied the luxury of computer.

In the final analysis, the future of computer is very bright. We will not have to wait for a long time, when everyone enjoys its use. Man may find an answer to its drawbacks one day. People would adopt a balanced approach while using it. They would no longer be introvert or its addict. Our young ones would find it a kind assistant during their education and training. These days are not far off!

11. Mobile Phone

Modern age is the age of science. In this age, ever new discoveries and inventions are being made daily. One of them is mobile phone. It is also called "cell phone". Its network has been spreading so rapidly that man cannot imagine. It is great blessing of science in the twenty-first century. Like other countries of the world, it is gaining popularity in Pakistan also. At present, five companies are working in Pakistan. Now ever new mobile sets with ever new facilities are seen everywhere. There are many advantages of mobile phone. Firstly, it is very small and light weight machine. So, it is very easy to carry in the pocket. Secondly, it keeps man in touch with others all the time. Thirdly, it is very helpful in trade and business. Fourthly, man can easily maintain his privacy. He can go the safe corner. Fifthly, it proves a great help during journey and emergency. In such situation, man can contact to the police and other agencies for help. Lastly, the provisions and service like calculator, composer, camera, games, internet, music, songs, reminder and dictionary have made it very precious thing.

But as both sides of the picture are not bright, it has a dark aspect also. In the same way, mobile phone has some disadvantages also. Firstly, the criminals used it to commit evil acts of robbery, dacoity, kidnapping, hijacking and terrorism etc.
Philosopher says,

"He who not prevents a crime when he can, encourages it."

Secondly, it disturbs peace in the mosques, classrooms and libraries. Thirdly, mobile phone causes accidents. Fourthly, mobile phone causes other diseases.

But mobile phone has become part and parcel of our lives. In view of its increasing demand, the government should set up mobile manufacturing units in the country. It should try to bring down the call charges and better the services.

12. A Cricket Match (19 Times)

On the eve of the Quaid's birth anniversary, the District Government organized a cricket tournament. In the final, our team contested with ABC College. The match was to be played in our college ground. It is lush green with beautiful boundary fences. There was a makeshift pavilion and some chairs for the guests. District Nazim was the chief guest who arrived at the venue well in time. A large number of spectators had already gathered on the ground.

Players of both teams were very smart, active and energetic. Their athletic bodies reflected the hard-work. They had done in gymnasium and on the ground. Our team was dressed in blue while they were in yellow. White ball was used for the first time in the history of local cricket.

Having won the toss, our captain elected to bat first. His decision was quite right as it was a batting wicket where ball could take turn in the afternoon. Both sides had to play forty overs each. Our openers gave us a steady start. They both defended and attacked. In the 12th over when the first wicket fell, the score was 65. The opposition had not anticipated such a start. Then our rival team created panic in our batting line and got three quick wickets. However, our captain and the other batsman defended wel first and then attacked It was very fascinating to see the white all ambling on green or flying in the golden sunlight. Besides, the spectators' echoes made the whole show very exciting.

In the final overs, the slog was launched Our batsmen were biting sixes along with twos and threes. We finished 4/214. After the lunch break, the ABC College started their innings.

They responded well Although they lost an early wicket but it was not an irreparable loss. At the end of 20th over, the score was 1/100. Either side could win. However, our spin bowler Waheed turned the tables. He is a leg-break googlie bowler who can cast a spell on any batsman. It can be said confidently that he would be a star on the international horizon of cricket. He took three wickets and kept them in control

On the other hand, their all-rounder, Tahir, did not yield to any pressure. His motto to attack is the best defence. He slogged well which neared them to the total The match was heading towards a nail biting finish.

In the last over, they required eleven runs to win. A chill ran through us when Tahir hit a four on the first ball. That was followed by two singles and two dot balls. Last ball and they required five runs. The batsman played towards extra-cover; Akbar chased and threw back The keeper took the bails off and the umpire raised his finger. We had won the match. It was incredible for our opposition. They were shocked but they congratulated us. When our captain lifted the trophy, the spectators gave us standing ovation. Our college flags were fluttering everywhere while we sang and danced.

To conclude, sports are healthy activity to create a healthy society. They are an expression of players' stamina athleticism, sportsman spirit and self-control. Besides, sports are great fun for players as well as spectators. This match was an evidence of such ideals!

"When I know most surely about morality and the duty of man, I owe it to sport,"
(Albert Camus)

13. Science and Society

SCIENCE: A BOON OR BANE
(OR) SCIENCE: A BLESSING OR NEMESIS (OR) MIRACLES/WONDERS OF SCIENCE

Science and society are in constant and fruitful interaction through scientists. Man is a social being and so is a scientist. Society provides scientists with laboratories, Libraries and institution of learning and the scientists in their turn commit themselves to the betterment of the society by their discoveries, exploration, inventions etc. Science is a rational approach to truth. It is the path of reason, knowledge, research and dynamism to reality

Science is the systematic study of the physical universe and its contents by means of observations, measurements and experiments. It is an attempt to explain nature and behavior of things. Science goes down deep into the causes of life and nature, their evolution, their interaction and thereby attempts to improve the conditions and quality of living.

"Science is a the key which unlocks for
making the storehouse of nature"
(V.Samuel)

Men and women who make these researches, studies, discoveries and unravel mysteries are scientists. They are integral part of the society collectively and individually. Society with its well established law and order, facilities for research, analysis, observation, experiments etc. helps them to conduct their explorations and discovers in the unknown. Without a society no scientific research and development is possible. The growth and development in science and technology is in direct relation and proportion to the development and growth of society. In more developed and advanced societies, the conditions and facilities for research are better.

The contribution of science is seen in our daily life. It has increased the happiness and comforts of human beings greatly. It has made our domestic life very easy. Now the housewife does not have to work very hard. With the help of the modern cooking devices meals can be cooked quickly Food can also be preserved for a long time in the refrigerator. The clothes can be washed in the washing machines. Science has also given us fans and air conditioners. Electricity is really a great wonder of science. Thus a housewife can enjoy more leisure and can save a lot of her time

Science has also made travel very comfortable. There are so many modes of travel available to us. We can travel by railway trains, motor cars, buses or ships. Aero-planes have brought the different countries very close. Within a few hours, we can travel thousands of miles and reach different corners of the world.

"The wonder is, not that the field of stars is so vast,
but that man has measured it"

Science has also revolutionized the methods of communications. We can talk with our friends and relatives thousands of miles away from us with the help of modern scientific devices like telephones and mobiles. We can also send messages to different parts of our country and even to all corners of the world within a few minutes. Broad casts made from England and America can be watched all over the world.

"Equipped with his five senses, man explores the
universe around him and calls the adventure Science."

Science has also helped mankind to fight against dangerous diseases. It has lessened the sufferings and miseries of man Many diseases which were incurable in the past can be cured now. It has also worked wonders in the field of surgery. Operations of delicate parts of the body like brain and heart can be carried out. Even transplantation

of hearts and kidneys has become possible.

Without science there would be darkness,
No warmth to be felt,
No heat to be melt,
No seed to sow

But this is only one side of the picture. If in certain aspects it has proved a blessing, it has also acted as a curse in certain fields. It has produced highly destructive weapons like atom bombs and hydrogen bombs which can destroy the world in no time. During the Second World War millions of people were killed in Hiroshima, and Nagasaki when USA dropped atom bombs. If a third world war takes place in the near future, it may destroy all life on the earth as it will be a nuclear war. Man was never as insecure as he is today.

"Our scientific power has outrun our spiritual power.
We have guided missiles and misguided men."

Science has opened up a whole new world of entertainment. This entertainment is often immoral. Vulgar movies, songs and pictures are badly affecting our youth. They should be saved through proper check on media.

In reality there is nothing wrong with science. It is up to the man to decide whether he wants to use it for peaceful or destructive purposes. Science is such a knowledge which can be turned both into a blessing and curse. But man should always use science for the promotion of peace and happiness of mankind.

To conclude when the universe reveals more secrets to man by means of science, there is hope that the present man will become a superman and eventually science would be only a boon and not a bane of his life. Science without conscience is death of the soul.

"The effect of science is neither bad nor good.
It is effect only and it is our view point t h a t
describes it as good or bad."

14. Women's Place In Our Society (1 Time)

The days have gone when people thought that the woman was inferior to man. She had to shower affections upon others. As a girl, she had always endured the preference given to her brother. As a wife, she was to be the slave of her husband. As a mother, she had to make sacrifice for the sake of her children.

But the old outlook underwent a change. In the present age, she is more slave of a man. She knows that she is equal to man. She knows that man and woman are the two wheels of the same carriage. She is taking an active part in outdoor life. She is seen working shoulder to shoulder man in every walk of life. She is discarding parda and taking to practical life. She is working as airhostess, steno typist, journalist, artist, architect, writer, personal secretaries, actress, nurse, doctor, computer operator, officers, pilots and teacher.

In the field of education, she is replacing man. Teaching requires a lot of patience on the part of the teacher and she is endowed with this quality. She is also surpassing man in the jobs which require physical labour.

Still some people hold the view that woman should not take any part in the social and cultural activities. They believe that man is for sword and woman for the needle; man to command and woman to obey. She is to live under the eternal protection of man. According to them, women are making wrong use of their emancipation. They are trying to excel men in every field of life. As a result, they are losing their womanhood and trying to usurp the rights of men.

Biologically, woman is different from man. Her sacred duty is to produce children and look after them. She is to build a morally sound nation. She is to play the role of teacher for her children. If she brings up right sort of children, she is doing her real duty. That is why, Napoleon said

Give me educated mothers and I shall give you an educated nation."

Islam does not prohibit women from taking part in social life. Even from the history of Islam bear witness that women have been working side by side men. They are allowed to work in all capacities remaining within limits. When woman remains most of the time away her home, many problems are created. The household duties are affected, the children are neglected and the family circle is broken. Still, it means that she will not return to her home.

15. Education for Woman

Education is very essential for every one because it is the only education by which we can differentiate between human beings and animals. Education tells us that how can we live in a society that's why education is important for everyone, for both men and women.

In past, women did not receive any education at all. They were not allowed to come out of the four walls of their houses. Domestic works were their only education. But now we are living in 21th centaury where there is no any difference between men and women. In this century women have the same respect as men have. They help each other in every sphere. So education should be given to both men and women.

But instead of this there are so many people who do not want to educate their women because they think that women do not need education. They think that women are expected to take care of everyone except themselves. They have to take care of the children, stay home, clean up the house, and be the self-denying wife and mother. They think only that the life of a woman is all about getting married, having children. But they do not understand that the education is very important for women not only for them but for a whole family. Because women are the mothers of the future generation. If women are uneducated, the future generations will be uneducated.

In day to day life, the real problems are faced first by women and then the same problems are conveyed to men for solution. If the women are educated, they can solve all the problems of their houses. It is said that

whenever any men get education it is only
useful for him but whenever any women
get education it is useful for whole family.

An educated woman gives an educated family and an educated family can make society better. We cannot imagine a god society without the education of women. If a woman will not get education how will she manage whole family?

Man and woman are like the two sides of a coin. Without one, the other cannot exist. Education of women can not only give an educated family but it can also be helpful in eradicating many social evils such as dowry problem, unemployment problem, etc. A woman has to play three distinct parts in the course of her life in each of which certain duties are expected of her. The first duty of a woman is to be a good daughter. The second is to be a good wife. And the third is to be a good mother. Education teaches a mother what she should be. It also teaches her how she would do it to be a good daughter, a good wife and a good mother.

Only With the help of education women can know their rights .Woman belongs to a weaker section of the society because she suffers from many handicaps due to

rigid, outdated social customs and religious practices. But an educated woman cannot be exploited easily. She is aware of her rights and will go any length to defend them.

Also, one of a mother's highest duties is the education of her children at the time when their mind is not amenable to instruction. A child's whole future life, to a large extent, depends on the teaching it receives in early childhood and it is needless to say that this first foundation of education cannot be well laid by an ignorant mother. That education will enable women to make their children, husbands and parents truly happy. Consequently it is very important that women should be educated. On all these grounds female education is a vital necessity.

CONCLUSION

It is obvious from the above discussion that the situation of women's education is much lower than the need of the time. Women are not given the right of seeking education. There are many obstructions in the way of female education. The situation can be improved if every individual plays his role with responsibility. Teachers, students, religious leaders and scholars, government and non-government organizations can make it better if they know and fulfill their responsibilities.

16. Corruption (3 Times)

Corruption is the absence of honesty and virtue. The society void of law and order is a corrupt society. It is a world-wide problem. It is found in all the countries of the world. However, it is very alarming in the under-developed countries. Edmund Burke says:

"Among people generally corrupt, liberty cannot long list."

Corruption has various forms. It is found in the form of cheating, fraud, swindling nepotism, jobbery, bribery and acceptance of gratification. Corrupt people cause many evils in society. It is flea that sucks of blood of the nation and the country. It defames and degrades the nation in the eyes of other nations and the country. Karl Kraus says: "Corruption is the worst that prostitution. They latter might endanger the morals of an individual; the former invariably endangers the morals of the entire country."

There are many cause of corruption. Firstly, the wish to grow rich overnight is its root cause. Such people ignore moral values. They lead a luxurious life; they use many fair and foul means to grab wealth. In this way, they cause corruption.

Secondly, the prices of the commodities of life are rising daily. The government has no control over anything in society. In order to meet their needs, people restore to corruption and cause different crimes in society. Thirdly, a few privileged hands in our country are very strong. No government has the power to enforce any policy after its own will rather it has to become a puppet. If a government tries to teach them a lesson, it has to lick the dust.

Fourthly, fixed income people cause corruption. The prices of commodities of life rise daily but their salaries are not raised with the ratio. As a result, they begin to accept bribery in order to keep up their standard of living or to fulfill their needs.

Fifthly, unemployment in society also causes corruption. When the government imposes ban on a new recruitment, the educated young men are forced to satiate their hunger in any way. As a result, they cause corruption.

Sixthly, many evils customs and traditions prevail in our society. People spend lavishly on marriages and funerals only to void the taunts of the others. When they grow poor, they use unfair means to raise funds for their daily breads.

Seventhly, modern age of fashion is also a great cause of corruption. Now women spend more money on their upkeep than the past. They always prefer to purchase the imported costly items of beautification. For this purpose, they accept bribery and also compel their husbands to do so. In this way, they cause corruption.

In the last, the most important cause of corruption is ignorance. People have no sense to elect honest and educated representatives. As a result, these corrupt people to begin to feather their nests instead of working for the welfare of the nation. Therefore, corruption prevails in society.

17. Curbing Child Abuse

Child abuse is one of is major problem faced by many children around the world and it takes the attention of all nations. Children can be abused by different people like parents, strangers, member of their families, teachers and other children at school or in the community. Child abuse can be categorized into four types: **physical abuse, psychological/ emotional abuse, sexual abuse and neglect.** Each type has different causes and different effects on child's life and on the community. Causes of child abuse can be **parent causes, environmental causes or child problems.** Parents causes involve parents who have background of emotional deprivation, unaware of difference between discipline and abuse, and isolated from the community. Ecological causes which are related the environment surround the child. For example, poverty, overcrowding, substance abuse, and problems in marriage.

Neglect

The most common form of child abuse is neglect. According to Longman dictionary

"Neglect is to pay insufficient attention or ignore".

It means parents or caregivers (**caretaker**) fail to provide the important needs for their children. Neglecting the child can be noticed if the child lacks of hygiene, dresses clothes which are dirty, old, and inappropriate for age and weather, always sick and no medical assistance provided, malnourished and isolated from others. These signs of neglect are mostly observed by people who are always with close contact to child like the teacher, doctors, nurses and neighbours.

Neglect has three forms which **are physical neglect, emotional neglect and educational neglect.** Physical neglect is the most noticed abuse among children. Physical neglect can be seen in many ways for example if the parent do not provide supervision, adequate food for their children, clothes house, not seeking medical care for a serious health problem or not giving the child his treatment. **Emotional neglect** includes carelessness to child's need of affection and emotional support. **Educational neglect** can be if the parents refuse to enroll the child in school, fail to provide the essential learning needs and allow frequent absence from school.

Physical Abuse

The second type of child abuse is **physical abuse** which is the most clear and has a huge physical effect on the child. "Physical abuse should always be suspected when there is an injury that cannot be explained, or when the history provided is strange with the physical findings or the child's developmental level. Suspicion should also be aroused when the caregiver claims the injury was self-inflected, inflected by a sibling or when there is a delay in seeking medical services.

Emotional Abuse

A third type of child abuse is **emotional abuse.** Among all different child abuse, emotional abuse is the hardest type to identify. According to American Humane, 'Emotional abuse of a child is commonly defined as . .

"A pattern of behaviour by parents or caregivers that can seriously interfere with a child's cognitive , emotional, psychological, or social development"

Emotional abuse occurs when parents ignoring and humiliating the child, isolating the child from the family, verbally assaulting the child, threatening the child,

rejecting child's value and request. The clinical manifestations which can be observed in a child who is emotionally abused are speech problems, lags in physical development, failure to flourish and restless or disruptive behaviour.

Sexual Abuse

The last type of child abuse is **sexual abuse** which is the least frequently reported of child abuse. According to (Potts & Mandleco 2007)

> **"Sexual abuse is defined as exploitive**
> **sexual act(s) imposed on a child"**

Sexual abuse can be in different ways which are pressuring the child to engage in sexual activities, exposing the child genitals, sexual contact with the child, nuden exposure of genitals to a child, and physical contact to child genitals. Everybody believes that the girls are more often abused sexually, but the fact that both girls and boys are sexually abused. Studies have shown those sexual abuse victims are usually between 6 and 9 years of age.

Conclusion

Children are an important element in any community, they desire maximum love and care that should be given to them without any restrictions. They deserve a healthy, save childhood and the opportunity to grow up to normally and become contributing adult able to serve and build up a healthy community. We all should protect them and guide them in the right direction.

18. Importance of Muslim Unity

The word "unity" is derived from the word "unit" which means "one". Simply, we can call a nation united when all the people of that particular nation have same beliefs, ideas, and thoughts and they work together with peace and harmony. We all know that unity is strength; it is one of the essential components of a strong nation. Great things can be achieved if there is unity among the people.

Similarly, the Muslims need unity. It is very important for the Muslims to have unity among them. This can lift them higher. It can make them progress. The Muslims need to work together with loyalty, patriotism, and spirit of hard work so that they can make their economy strong. If Muslims trade among each other and work for welfare, this can help in building strong economy. The Muslims have to unite so as to be protected from the attacks and oppression of their enemies.

The cooperation that the Muslims will undertake in scientific, economic and political areas is the most significant. For that reason, all the Muslims, as individuals, communities, associations or nations, should make this unity their goal, and they should reject everything which might harm this unity.

Unity in terms of Science and Knowledge:

Cooperation in terms of science, knowledge and education should be established between Muslim countries. Once the books of Muslim scholars, for example **Ibn Sina (Avicenna)**, were taught in the Western universities. Now the situation is opposite. The centers of science and technology are Europe and America. The Muslims can reverse the current situation by diagnosing and solving their problems in science and technology by establishing international universities, research centers and think tanks.

Economic Unity:

The Islamic countries should establish an economic unity among themselves. Many Islamic countries were colonies of the Western countries for hundreds of years. Their resources were exploited by the Westerners and they were kept poor. The main factor behind the riches of the West was the colonization activities that they carried out

for hundreds of years. Ziya Pasha, an Ottoman statesman who admired Europe, said in his poem 140 years ago

> **"I travelled where unbelief dominates and**
> **I saw beautiful cities and mansions /**
> **I travelled the lands of Islam and**
> **saw all ruined buildings."**

Today, the situation is no different. We have to beware of political, cultural and economic dependence on the West. The Muslims have a great deal of potential in terms of resources. Most of the world oil reserves are in lands of Muslim. Economic cooperation, exportation and importation will save them from the dependence on the Western countries.

Political and Military Unity:

Once, the Muslims were the greatest power in world politics. For example, the supremacy of Ottoman sultans in diplomacy lasted indisputably for 150 years. But today the situation is opposite. Israel oppresses the Palestinians. America intervenes and occupies Afghanistan and Iraq, but the Muslim countries with their combined populations of 1.5 billion are unable to do anything. The political and military cooperation that the Muslims could achieve among themselves may put them into the supreme position again that they had in history.

Apart from this, in past, the Muslims were superior and prosperous due to unity and understanding. But now they have split apart due to which other nations are overtaking them. Unity has much significance and if Muslims unite again, work together, and ignore minor disagreements, they can regain their position.

In brief, unity can save the Muslims from enemy attacks. A single person can be easily distracted or attacked. But a large group of people is hard to overcome. In the same way, the Muslims must stay together with love and sympathy, they should avoid minor disputes and quarrels so that they'll be strong and no other nation would be able to attack or overcome them. Unity which the Islamic countries will establish among themselves will save them from the oppression and tyranny of other nations.

I would like to end the subject with the following important suggestion from Imam Nursi:

"O people of belief! If you do not want to lose your freedom and honour, then be mindful! Against those who want to take advantage of the disputes among you, otherwise, you will neither be able to protect your life nor defend your rights."

19. Rising Prices / Inflation (Price Hike)

> "Money is power, freedom, a cushion,
> the root of all evil, the sum of blessings"
> (Carl Sandburg)

Inflation means general increase in price or increase in the supply of money. Inflation is a broad, variable and complex term. Only economists can have its better comprehension from economic point of view. It is hard to understand its various kinds for a layman.

There is "Creeping Inflation". It is a healthy trend as it increases development. "Walking Inflation", affects savings. "Running Inflation" is hard to control. It affects consumption and savings. It leads to economic recession. "Galloping or Hyper Inflation" is disastrous and fatal to economy. "Demand-pull" inflation is because of aggregate in demand of a commodity. "Cost Push Inflation" occurs when cost of production increases.

Inflation is not an unexpected and unpredictable phenomenon. Its seeds are sown because of mismanagement; weak or low market knowledge, ind fferent attitude towards economic indicators, weak administrative machinery, absence or lack of check and balance, bureaucratic manipulation, inadvertent boarding and strong association of the market leaders. Disturbance in demand and supply ratio is yet another factor.

Inflation is a menace in the poor or under developed or developing countries. It badly affects life standard of the people. It increases poverty and decreases purchasing power. Inflation creeps slowly into economic system and assumes magnitude by creating an alarming situation. Inflation destroys or disturbs market balance badly.

World's richest investor Warren Buffet says,

"If you buy things you don't need,
soon you will have to sell things you need"

Inflation increases unemployment and, as a result not only skilled but also unskilled workers are laid off. It creates future social problems. It permeates into our social fabric and disturbs everything. Anxiety and depression are the immediate outcomes of inflation. It eats up purchasing capacity of people. It belittles the efforts done by the bread earners to meet the growing needs of their families. Inflation gives rise to dishonesty and corruption.

"The safe -way to double your money is to
fold it over once and put it in your pocket"

(Frank Hubbard)

There is a popular belief that once prices increase, they never decrease. It is true to some extent. However, we can minimize the effects of inflation by concentrated efforts. Inflation can be controlled by a long term and short term sound economic planning. Market competition can bring about reduction in inflation. Local industry should be promoted to reduce inflation. Accessible and cheaper goods can minimize the adverse effects of inflation. These can also provide people with alternatives. This may affect the standard of living but people are protected against adverse effects of inflation. Proper monitoring and regulatory control can help in reducing inflation. Retailers and hawkers sell things of daily use at their own will. They do so because there is no check and balance. There is nobody to enforce law and evaluate the prices at which things are sold.

Inflation can be viewed as an international phenomenon. Only sound planning by the Government can avert it. Inflation is a misery and people can be saved from this misery through mutual effort. To sum up, inflation, in any form, undermines the very foundations of a social set-up. It makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. It carries the social stigma that breeds dissatisfaction among all the factions of a society.

Conclusion:

Inflation is everywhere in an economy. Its rate is high in developing countries and is low in poor developed counties. The government should take adequate measures to control this social evil.

I don't mind going back to daylight saving time.
With inflation, the hour will be the only thing
I've saved all year.

(Victor Borge)

20. Drug Addiction

Drug addiction is a state of periodic or constant intoxication produced by the repeated consumption of a drug. Its characteristics include Uncontrollable desire to continue taking the drugs, a tendency to increase the dose after interval of time, a psychological and physical dependence on drugs, effects of drugs on individual and society. The life of addicts becomes spoiled in all aspects, as they lose contact with their family and live in a different world. They spend lots of money on drugs, and then look for ways to earn money illegally. If we compare the health problems, there are many dangerous effects of drugs.

It is not heroin or cocaine that makes one an addict,
It is the need to escape from a harsh reality.

(Shirley)

The use of drugs harms our body and mind. It affects lungs, heart and kidneys of the victim. It causes tuberculosis and cancer. It relieves depression for a short time and gives temporary pleasure. But as soon as the intoxication is over, it takes us to the world of reality and strain. In this way, it cripples our activity and makes us inactive. A drug addict cannot live without the drug. He can become a criminal, a robber or a thief. He must steal money to get the drug.

There are many reasons for its prevalence in Pakistan. **Firstly,** the smugglers of heroin are very influential. They are not caught and punished severely. **Secondly,** the recent Afghan Russian War has encouraged this. **Thirdly,** young people want to get rid of their depression and anxiety. They resort to the use of drugs which mitigate their sufferings temporarily. Moreover, there is a misconceived notion that narcotics increase physical power and energy. Moreover, the heroine is the only drug which is easily available. Some people use it to have a new experience but soon they are caught into its web.

"Drugs are a waste of time. They destroy your
memory and your self-respect and everything
that goes along with your self-esteem."

Kurt Cobain

Drug addiction is an abnormal condition which arises due to frequent drug use. The disorder of addiction involves the progression of sensitive drug use to the development of drug-seeking behavior, the openness to decline and the decreased, slowed ability to respond to naturally rewarding stimuli.

There are a number of reasons why youth and teenagers are addicted to drugs or related substances. Lack of **self-confidence** is considered as one of the primary causes of drug addiction. It can also be due to **excessive stress, peer pressure, lack of parental involvement in child's activities** etc. some people consider drug addiction can be the cause of drug use and ignorance. The ignorance of drug addiction along with physical pain of condition becomes a primary cause of drug addiction. Here are some of the causes of drug addiction.

High Level Stress

Young people who have just started their college life or moved to a new city in search of job often face problems with life change. They are more likely to alleviate stress through the use of drugs and similar substances. Finding an easy fix often seems easier than facing the real problem and dealing with it. Trying illegal drugs can lead to addiction and becomes a long term habit.

Drugs are a bet with the mind.

Jim Morrison

Social Pressure

Today, we are living in a highly competitive world and it is difficult to grow in such world. There is always a peer pressure in young and old people. A lot of young people expect to experience the pressure to use drugs, smoke and drink alcohol. Young

people find it difficult to be the person who doesn't drink or smoke. As they feel isolated and like a social outcast, they make a habit of taking drugs.

Mental Health Conditions

Another primary reason for trying drugs is mental health condition. People who are emotionally weaker tend to feel depressed about the facts of the world. They look for ways to feel free and live life in a normal way as they go through the period of growing up. In such situation, they make a habit of taking drugs and can lead to addiction.

Psychological Trauma

A history of psychological trauma appears to increase the risk of substance abuse. More than 75% of people who suffer from psychological trauma use drugs as a part of self-medicating strategy or provide an avenue towards self-destructive behaviors.

> **Drugs are the enemies of ambition and hope, and when we fight against drugs we are fighting for the future.**
>
> *Bob Riley*

Drug addiction is basically a chronic disease affecting the brain, heart and other parts of body. Youngster start taking drugs at their teen ages and the first step of addiction to drugs is smoking. Drugs affect different people in different ways. One person can take and abuse drugs, yet never become addicted, while another merely has one experience and is immediately hooked. It can be said that drug addiction is just a state of mind.

> **I don't need drugs to make my life tragic.**
>
> *Eddie Vedder*

Conclusion

Drug addiction is a complex disease that results from a number of factors such as genetic predisposition, history of violence at home and stress. Researchers have been able to identify the factors that lead to drug abuse. Understanding the root cause of drug addiction is one of the best ways to improve treatment options and outcomes of drug addiction in future. Behavioral therapy is the best way to ensure success in most of the drug addicts.

Important Idioms/Phrasal Verbs in sentences
Board Papers 2011-2019

Use any five of the following Idioms/Phrasal verbs in sentences of your own.

Sr.	Word	Meaning	Sentence
1	A dark horse	چھپا رستم	Aslam stood first in the class and proved a dark horse.
2	Above-Board	شک و شبہ سے بالاتر	The honesty of Holy Prophet (PBUH) was above-board. **(2 times)**
3	A rolling stone	ایک جگہ نہ ٹکنے والا	An inconsistent person never succeeds because a rolling stone gathers no mass.
4	At large	مفرور / آزاد	Criminals are at large in the city. **(2 times)**
5	A red letter day	آزادی کا دن	The 14th of August is a red letter day for Pakistan.
6	A burning question	اہم ترین مسئلہ	Kashmir is burning question for us.
7	A Far Cry	وسیع تفاوت	Democracy is a far cry from dictatorship.
8	A fish out of water	بے چین	While traveling abroad, I felt like a fish out of water
9	As cool as cucumber	پُرسکون	When tragedy struck him, he was as cool as cucumber.
10	At the eleventh hour	آخری وقت	Aslam promised to help me but backed out at the eleventh hour. **(4 times)**
11	Add insult to injury	مزید بے عزتی	His friend beat him and added insult to injury by calling him a rascal. **(2 Times)**
12	A wild goose chase	بے کار کوشش	To wish success without hard work is just a wild goose chase. **(2 Times)**
13	At daggers drawn	لڑائی کے لیے تیار	In the past, America and Russia were at daggers drawn. **(2 Times)**
14	A bed of thorns	کانٹوں کی سیج	Life is a bed of thorns.
15	A black sheep	کالی بھیڑ	We should avoid in the company of black sheep.
16	A bed of roses	پھولوں کی سیج	Life is not a bed of roses. **(2 times)**
17	A narrow escape	بال بال بچنا	He had narrow escape from the accident. **(1 time)**
18	A square deal	منصفانہ سلوک	You should make a square deal with poor workers.
19	A jack of all trades	ہر فن مولا	Aslam proves a helping hand in this project, because he is really a jack of all trades.
20	A blue stocking	ادیب عورت	Bano Qudsia is one of the famous blue stockings of Pakistan.
21	A near miss	کامیابی کے نزدیک	His attempt to pass examination was a near miss as he failed by a few marks. **(2 times)**
22	Alpha and Omega	اول و آخر	The Alpha and Omega of Islam is that God is one Muhammad (PBUH) His Prophet.
23	A white elephant	ایسی چیز جس کا فائدہ کم نقصان زیادہ	The old car is white elephant for me. **(3 times)**
24	A bolt from the blue	اچانک مصیبت	Her sudden death was a bolt from the blue.
25	A dog in the manger	جو نہ کھیلے نہ کھیلنے دے	Do not adopt a dog in the manger policy.
26	After one's heart	اپنی پسند کے عین مطابق	This job is after my own heart.
27	A man of iron will	مضبوط ارادی	Mr. Jinnah had an iron will.

No.	Idiom/Phrase	Urdu Meaning	Sentence
28	An oily tongue	خوشامدی زبان	He convinces others with an oily tongue
29	All at sea	بالکل پریشان	I am all at sea to do this work.
30	A child's play	آسان کام	It is not child's play to pass the exam without hard work. (2 times)
31	Aim at	نشانہ باندھنا	Hunter aimed at the bird.
32	A bone of contention	فساد کی جڑ	This Land is a bone of contention between two families. (3times)
33	A close-fisted man	کنجوس آدمی	Do not be a close-fisted man.
34	A fair weather friend	مطلب پرست دوست	Fair weather friend always leaves in the lurch.
35	An apple of discord	فساد کی جڑ	Kashmir is an apple of discord between India and Pakistan. (3 Times)
36	Bring about	عمل میں لانا	She brought about many changes in his attitude.
37	Bring to light	منظر عام پر آنا	His crime was brought to light at last.
38	By fits and starts	بے قاعدگی سے	We should not work by fits and starts.
39	Break into	نقب لگانا	Thieves had broken into while we were away. (4 times)
40	Break the ice	خاموشی توڑنا	All were silent, and I broke the ice.
41	Break away	فرار ہونا	The prisoner broke away from his guards
42	Bag and Baggage	بوریا بستر سمیت	He left this city bag and baggage. (6 times)
43	Bad blood	دشمنی / رنجش	Some people are trying to create bad blood among the students. (3 times)
44	Bell the cat	خطرناک مہم انجام دینا	Who will bell the cat to report his corruption?
45	Bear out	تصدیق / تائید کرنا	Do you bear out the truth of his statement? (4 times)
46	Back out	وعدے سے پھر جانا	Dishonest people back out of their promise. (2 times)
47	Break in	سدھانا / تربیت دینا	He broke in his horse. /He used to break-in the horse race.
48	To break the news	بری خبر دینا	He broke the news of his mother's death to his father. (1 Time)
49	By leaps and bounds	دن دوگنی رات چوگنی	He is making progress in business by leaps and bounds. (2 Times)
50	Bring up	پرورش پانا	She brought up in a noble family. (3 times)
51	Blue Blood	نجیب الطرفین / اعلیٰ نسب	Allama Iqbal had blue blood in the veins

No.	Idiom/Phrase	Urdu Meaning	Sentence
52	Broken Reed	غیر یقینی سہارا	Aslam proved a broken reed in his times of trouble
53	Break out	اچانک شروع ہونا	Cholera broke out in the city yesterday.
54	Blow hot and cold	رائے تبدیل کرتے رہنا	Ali blows hot and cold in the same briatch (4 times)
55	Break with	تعلق ختم کرنا	The younger generation has broken with the old traditions. (2 times)
56	Bread and butter	سادہ روٹی	Poor people hardly earn bread and butter
57	Bring out	ظاہر ہونا	The crisis brings out the best in her
58	By and large	مجموعی طور پر	By and large, he is a gentle man
59	Beat about the bush	ادھر ادھر کی ہانکنا	Do not beat about the bush and come to the point. (3times)
60	Break down	صحت کا خراب ہونا / مشین کا خراب ہونا	His health broke down on the way. /The washing machine has broken down again. (3 times)
61	Black sheep	کما / کالی بھیڑ	He is the black sheep of his family.
62	Blow out	پھونک سے بجھانا	Please blow out the candle
63	Burn the midnight oil	سخت محنت کرنا	Students burn the midnight oil near the examination. (3 times)
64	Break off	علیحدہ ہونا	Pakistan broke off relations with India
65	Come of age	بالغ ہونا	He has come of age. (2 times)
66	Come across	اچانک ملاقات ہونا	I came across my friend yesterday. (2 times)
67	Cut off	مداخلت کرنا	My speech was cut off by loud protest.
68	Call on/upon	جواب طلبی کرنا	The clerk was called upon by his officer for his misconduct (2 times)
69	Come off	واقع ہونا	His marriage will come off next month. (4 times)
70	Cheek by jowl	ساتھ ساتھ / بہت قریب	The lovers walked cheek by jowl. (1 time)
71	Carry out	عمل درآمد کرنا	You must carry out the orders of your officers. (2 Times)
72	Cut down	کم کرنا	Please cut down your expenses.
73	Call a spade a spade	حق بات کہنا	He is not afraid of calling a spade a spade. (7 times)
74	Come by	حاصل کرنا	He told me how he came by his property. (1 time)

75	Cry up	تعریف کرنا، اچھالنا	Every mother cries up his own son (1 time)
76	Call off	ملتوی کرنا	The match was called off because of bad weather. (3 times)
77	Die in Harness	فرض ادا کرتے مر جانا	Many young soldiers of our army died in harness. (6 times)
78	Deal in	کاروبار	He deals in cars. (1 time)
79	Die by inches	آہستگی سے مرنا	Some very serious patients die by inches
80	Down and out	مفلس	I was down and out when he came to help me
81	End in smoke	ناکام ہونا	All his plans ended in smoke (5 times)
82	Eat an humble pie	بے عزتی برداشت کرنا	Do not be arrogant lest you should eat a humble pie. (2 times)
83	Few and far between	کبھی کبھار	He comes to school few and far between. (4 times)
84	Fall out	لڑ جھگڑنا	He fell out with me for nothing (2 times)
85	Fly in the ointment	معمولی پریشانی	His poor English proved a fly in the ointment during the interview
86	From hand to mouth	مشکل سے گزارا کرنا	Poor people live from hand to mouth
87	Face the music	خمیازہ بھگتنا	He had to face the music for his misdeeds (4 times)
88	Fall a prey to	شکار ہونا	The unlucky man fell a prey to a bomb attack. (1 time)
89	Feather in one's cap	کارنامہ جو کسی کے نامہ اعمال میں لکھا گیا ہو	He came first in the class and it was feather in his cap
90	Fair play	صاف ستھرا کھیل	Let us adopt fair play in everything. (3 times.)
91	Finger in the pie	بے جا دخل اندازی	He has a finger in the pie of the club
92	Fall Flat	اثر نہ کرنا	My advice fell flat on her
93	French leave	بغیر اجازت چھٹی	The clerk was on a French leave. (3 times)
94	Find Fault with	عیب جوئی کرنا	People avoid Ali's company because he always finds fault with others
95	Get rid of	چھٹکارا حاصل کرنا	We should try to get rid of bad habit. (6 times)
96	Get over	غالب آنا، قابو پانا	Sooner or later you will get over the shock
97	Give and take	کچھ لینا دینا	Life is name of give and take. (2 times)
98	Go through	بغور مطالعہ کرنا	He has gone through this novel. (2 times)
99	Go to the dogs	تباہ کرنا	A bad man usually goes to the dogs

100	Give up	چھوڑنا	I have given up smoking / We should give up bad habits. (2 Times)
101	Get up	اٹھنا	I usually get up at 6'O clock
102	Get wind of	خبر پانا	He got wind of our plot against him and ran away
103	Go by	گزرنا	Time goes by slowly in time of hardships
104	Hand in glove with	بہت قریب	America and UK are hand in glove with each other
105	Heart and soul	دل و جان سے	He worked heart and soul and won the prize./ We should love our country by heart and soul. (3 times)
106	Hold water	جانچ پڑتال پر پورا اترنا	Your arguments being baseless do not hold water
107	Hit below the belt	ناجائز وار کرنا	Never think of hitting below the belt. (1 time)
108	Hue and cry	شور و غل	The people were raising hue and cry, when I looked out the window.
109	In a nutshell	مختصر لفظوں میں	In a nutshell, our teachers are honest and intelligent.
110	In the air	زبان زد عام	It is in the air that he will win the elections.
111	In Spite of	کے باوجود	Quaid-e-Azam worked hard in spite of his failing health
112	Keep at arm's length	فاصلہ رکھنا	You should keep bad boys at an arm's length to succeed in life. (2 times)
113	Keep on	جاری رکھنا	Keep on working hard; you will succeed
114	Kith and kin	عزیز و اقارب	We must look after our poor kith and kin. (2 times)
115	Kick the bucket	مر جانا	He kicked the bucket last night./ In the past, many infant kicked the bucket in their childhood (1 Time)
116	Lame excuses	جھوٹا بہانہ	Do not make lame excuses./ A lazy student always makes lame excuses of his failure.
117	Look after	نگرانی کرنا	He looks after certain affairs of the office.
118	Look into	تفتیش کرنا	He was asked to look into the matter./ The police are looking into the matter
119	Look down upon	نفرت سے دیکھنا	The rich should not look down upon the poor. (4 times)
120	Lion's share	اہم بڑا حصہ	He saved a lion's share of his income. (1 time)
121	Look for	تلاش کرنا	Mother was looking for her lost child. /He is looking for a job.

122	Laughing stock	ہنسی کا گول گپا	He often becomes a laughing stock for others because of his foolishness.
123	Make up	کمی پوری کرنا	Try to make up your loss in business. (2 Times)
124	Make both ends meet	آمدنی میں گزارا کرنا	It is not an easy task to make both ends meet in these days. (3times)
125	Maiden speech	پہلی تقریر	His maiden speech was a great success. (6 times)
126	Make after	پیچھا کرنا	Policeman made after the thief and caught him.
127	Make off	چیز لے کر بھاگ جانا	The thief made off with my purse
128	Null and void	کالعدم کرنا	Law has been declared null and void. (3 times)
129	Nip in the bud	جڑ سے برائی ختم کرنا	The judge punished him for his first crime to nip the evil in the bud. (4 times)
130	On the whole	مجموعی طور پر	On the whole, he is a good fellow. /On the whole, he is a good teacher
131	Once in a blue moon	کبھی کبھار / شاذونادر	He comes to me once in a blue moon. (1 Time)
132	Part and parcel	اہم حصہ	He is the part and parcel of this institute. (4 times)
133	Put up with	برداشت کرنا	I cannot put up with this insult. (2 times)
134	Play with fire	خطرہ مول لینا	We should not play with fire in any matter. (4 times)
135	Put down	کچل دینا	The revolt was put down.
136	Pass away	مرنا	He passed away during job. (2 times)
137	Put out	بجھانا	Please put out the light. (1 Time)
138	Rainy day	مصیبت کا دور	We should put by some money for rainy days
139	Run over	گاڑی کے نیچے کچلنا	He was run over by a bus. (3 times)
140	Red letter day	خوشی کا دن	Eid is the red letter day for the Muslims. (1 time)
141	Square meal	پیٹ بھر کھانا	Poor people cannot manage square meal a day.
142	Smell a rat	اپنے خلاف سازش کے خوف کا شکار ہونا	Being corrupt, he always smells a rat against him. (3 times)
143	Set aside	مسترد کرنا	The judge set aside the application of the criminal.

144	Storm in tea cup	معمولی بات پر واویلا کرنا	Both the students raised a storm in a tea cup. (2 times)
145	Spick and span	بناٹھنا	The new teacher keeps himself spick and span (2 Times)
146	Set in	شروع ہونا	The spring season has set in. (3 times)
147	Small talk	گپ شپ	When I came home every one was enjoying small talk (2 times)
148	Show the white feather	بزدلی دکھانا	We should not show the white feather in the hour of need
149	Safe and sound	خیریت سے	We reached home safe and sound.
150	Take after	مشابہ ہونا	He takes after his father. (7 times)
151	Take into account	خیال رکھنا	You should take into account the crime before giving punishment.
152	To come to blows	ہاتھاپائی پر اتر جانا	First they abused each other, and then they came to blows.
153	Through thick and thin	ہر حال میں / مشکل میں	I shall help you through thick and thin. (1 Time)
154	To lick the dust	ذلت اٹھانا	Indian army had to lick the dust in 1965 war.
155	Turn down	رد کرنا	He turned down my request. (4 times)
156	To Bury the hatch	دشمنی ختم کرنا	Both the parties have buried the hatch. (2 time)
157	Tooth and nail	پوری طاقت سے	He contested elections tooth and nail. (1 Time)
158	To take a fancy to	پسند کرنا	He has taken a fancy to my house. (3 times)
159	Take care of	حفاظت سے رکھنا	He takes care of his shoes.
160	Turn over	غور کرنا	Turn over the pages carefully.
161	To kick the bucket	مرجانا	He kicked the bucket in an accident.
162	Turn turtle	الٹ جانا	The ship turned turtle in the sea/The car tùrned turtle on the road. (3 times)
163	Take down	درج کرنا	Please take down some important points. (2 times)
164	Turn to	کام میں لگ جانا	Turn to your work and finish it in time.
165	Take to	عادی ہونا	He has taken to bad habits/smoking.
166	Turn off	بند کرنا	He turned all the lights off before sleeping. (2 times)
167	Turn up	نمودار ہونا	Students did not turn up for medical checkup.

168	To turn a deaf ear	سنی ان سنی کر دینا	He turned a deaf ear to my advice.
169	To make headway	بتدریج ترقی کرنا	He is working but is not making much headway
170	Take off	اتارنا	Take off your shoes before sleeping
171	Under the cloud	زیرِ عتاب	I am under a cloud these days
172	Up and down	نشیب و فراز	I have seen many ups and downs in life. (1 Time)
173	Wolf in sheep's clothing	خفیہ دشمن	India is a wolf in sheep's clothing
174	Work wonders	حیرت انگیز اثر ہونا	This new drug works wonders on incurable disease (2 times)
175	Ways and means	وسائل	He utilized all ways and means to get a job
176	Work out	تخمینہ لگانا	I could not work out any sum (1 Time)
177	With open arms	جوش و خروش سے	We received them with open arms
178	With an iron hand	سختی سے	We should deal criminals with an iron hand
179	Yellow press	سنسنی خیز چھاپنے والا اخبار	There is yellow press everywhere

2016

180	By Hook or by crook	ہر جائز اور ناجائز طریقے سے	He got through the examination by hook or by crook.
181	A Wild goose chase	بے اثر ثابت ہونا	His attempt to go abroad was a wild goose chase (2 times)
182	To Call names	گالی دینا	Calling name is a bad thing. (3 times)
183	Lick the dust	ذلت اٹھانا	The enemy has to lick the dust at last (1 Time)
184	To go to pieces	جسمانی یا اخلاقی طور پر تباہ ہونا	He adopted bad company and went to pieces.
185	To cast pearl before swine	بھینس کے آگے بین بجانا	It is useless to caste pearl before swine
186	Call at	کسی کے گھر ملنے جانا	I called at his house yesterday.
187	Abide by	پابندی کرنا	We should abide by our promise (1 Time)
188	Cut a sorry figure	خمیازہ بھگتنا	He did not work hard and cut a sorry figure in the test.
189	To play truant	سکول سے بھاگنا	Idle students always try to play truant and escape. (2 Times)
190	Red tape	دفتری چکر	The proposal of this project fell a victim to red tape. (3 times)

191	To beat about the bush	ادھر ادھر کی ہانکنا	He is in the habit of beating about the bush
192	In the teeth of	[illegible]	He succeeded in the teeth of so many hurdles
193	Give vent to	اظہار کرنا	He gave vent to his ideas emotionally.
194	Lead by nose	اشاروں پر چلنا	His better half leads him by the nose. (2 times)
195	Act upon	عمل کرنا	He acted upon my advice.
196	Carry the day	جیت جانا	Our team played well and carried the day (2 Times)
197	A jail bird	عادی مجرم	He is a jail bird, and is not afraid of going to prison
198	An apple's of one eye	[illegible]	Ali is an apple of his parent's eye
199	Better half	[illegible]	He loves his better half/She loves her better half. (1 time)
200	Set up	قائم کرنا	He has set up a paper mill. (1 Time)
201	Look forward to	[illegible]	He looked forward to his arrival soon.

2017

202	A cook and bull story	من گھڑت کہانی	I cannot believe in his cook and bull story.
203	Fall through	ناکام ہو جانا	The scheme fell through for want of funds.
204	Hit upon	تجویز سوچنا	He hit upon a plan to solve the problem. (1 time)
205	All at sea	پریشان	The criminal was all at sea in the court
206	A rotten egg	گندہ انڈہ	A rotten egg spoils the whole flock
207	In cold blood	بے دردی سے	The enemy killed him in cold blood. (1 Time)
208	Bring to book	[illegible]	The criminals should be brought to book
209	Through and through	شروع سے آخر تک	I have read this book through and through
210	Over head and ears	[illegible]	She is over head and ears in debt (1 time)
211	Fall out	ان بن ہونا	Do not fall out with your friends
212	See off	الوداع کہنا	I went to the airport to see off my friend.
213	Carry weight	وزن رکھنا	The Quid's words still carry weight. (3 times)
214	Every inch	مکمل طور پر	He is every inch a gentle man

215	In a fix	الجھن میں	I am in a fix these days and do not know what to do. (1 Time)
216	Take a fancy to	پسند کرنا	He took a fancy to a girl and married her.
217	An eye wash	دکھاوا	His sympathy for the poor is an eye wash. (9 times)
218	The curry favour	چاپلوسی کرنا	We should not curry favour with others.
219	To take to task	جواب طلبی کرنا	The officer took him to task for his mistake.
220	On the eve of	انتہائی اہم واقعہ سے ذرا پہلے	His father's sudden death was a bolt from the blue for him. (1 Time)
221	Run down	طبیعت خراب ہونا	I am feeling run down today.
222	Carry on	جاری رکھنا	Carry on your efforts in all the circumstances.
223	To call names	گالیاں دینا	To call names is a bad habit.
224	An axe to grind	اُلو سیدھا کرنا	He helps others only when he has an axe to grind.
225	Now and then	کبھی کبھار	Ali comes here now and then.
226	Run out	ختم ہو جانا	My car has run out of petrol.
227	Put on	پہننا	He always put on decent clothes.
228	Up to the Mark	معیار کے مطابق	His speech was not up to the mark.
229	Catch Red handed	موقعے پہ گرفتار کرنا	The pick-pocket was caught red-handed.
230	Make good	تلافی کرنا	Who will make good this loss?
231	Come to light	واضح ہونا	After investigations many facts come to light.
232	A black sheep	کالی بھیڑ	You should avoid the company of black sheep.
233	Call at	کسی جگہ ملنے جانا	I shall call at his house tomorrow.
234	Royal Road	آسان راستہ	There is a royal road to please Allah.
235	A bone of contention	فساد کی جڑ	This land is the bone of contention between two families. (1 Time)
236	Red tape	دفتری چکر	The proposal of this project fell a victim to red tape.
237	All and sundry	تمام طبقے کے لوگ	All and sundry came to see the fair. (1 Time)
238	Flesh and blood	انسانی فطرت	His behaviour was against all the principles of flesh and blood. (1 Time)
239	Out and out	مجموعی طور پر	Asad is out and out a gentleman.

2018

240	Account for	جواب دہ ہونا	He must account for his misdeeds.
241	Apple pie order	ترتیب سے	Keep your books in apple pie order
242	A bird's eye view	سرسری جائزہ	We had bird's eye view from the hill.
243	Animal spirit	چستی پھرتی	The student was full of animal spirit.
244	At a loss	پریشان	I am at a loss to understand your plans. (1 Time)
245	Add fuel to fire	جلتی پہ تیل چھڑکنا	His bitter remarks added fuel to fire.
246	Bring round	ہم خیال بنانا	After a long discussion, I brought him round this idea.
247	Bad debt	ناقابل وصول قرضہ	He had to write off a bad debt.
248	Belong to	تعلق ہونا	He belonged to a respectable family.
249	Burn one's finger	نقصان اٹھانا	Confine your work and do not burn your fingers.
250	Crocodile tears	جھوٹے آنسو	He is shedding crocodile tears at the death of his friend. (1 Time)
251	Cat's paw	آلہ کار	He is at cat's paw of his manager.
252	Cast off	رد کرنا	He has cast of his old clothes.
253	Cry for the moon	ناممکن چیز کے حصول کی کوشش کرنا	It is useless to cry for the moon.
254	Child's play	آسان کام / بچوں کا کھیل	It is not a child's play to win the match.
255	Drop in	اچانک ملنے آنا	My friend dropped in to discuss the latest news.
256	Die with	ہتھیار سے مارنا	The hunter died with his own gun.
257	Do away with	ختم کرنا	Evils must be done away with.
258	Fall in with	متفق ہونا	I fall in with you in this matter. (1 Time)
259	Fair and square	ایماندار	You ought to be fair and square in every matter.
260	Fair weather friend	مطلبی دوست	Fair weather friend leaves in the lurch.
261	Hard and fast	سخت	There is no hard and fast rule in essay writing
262	Have the gift of the gab	خوش گفتاری کی صلاحیت	Females generally have the gift of the gab.
263	Keep pace with	قدم قدم چلنا	He found it difficult to keep pace with him.
264	Leave in the lurch	مشکل میں ساتھ چھوڑنا	Fair weather friend always leaves in the lurch. (1 Time)

265	Lend an ear	توجہ سے سننا	Will you please lend me your ear?
266	Look up	عزت کرنا	The students should look up to their teachers. (1 Time)
267	Make away with	چرا کے بھاگ جانا	The thieves made away with the jewels
268	Make fun of	مذاق اڑانا	Never make fun of others.
269	Make out	سمجھنا	I can not make out the meaning of this passage.
270	Make over	حوالے کرنا	He made over the charge to the princ pal.
271	Out at elbows	غریب	Once he was a rich man but now he is out at elbows.
272	Off and on	کبھی کبھی	He comes to see me off and on (1 Time)
273	Poke one's nose	خواہ مخواہ دخل دینا	Don't poke your nose into other affairs.
274	Put the cart before the horse	الٹی بات کرنا	Don't try to teach your father, it is putting the cart before the horse
275	Pros and Cons	اچھے اور برے پہلو	You must know the pros and cons of the situation
276	Rank and file	عوام	The rank and file of our country protested.
277	Split hairs	بال کی کھال اتارنا	Many men are fond of splitting hairs.
278	Snake in the grass	دھوکے باز	Ahmad is a snake in the grass. (1 Time)
279	See eye to eye	متفق ہونا	They do not see eye to eye with you in this matter
280	To Talk shop	اپنے بارے میں گفتگو کرنا	If you are free, we can talk shop now (1 Time)
281	Turn one's coat	وفاداری بدلنا	Many political leaders are clever enough to turn their coats a times.
282	Take over	چارج لینا	The new Prime minister has taken over the charge.
283	To mark time	انتظار کرنا	He is marking time for his turn.
284	Win laurels	کامیابی حاصل کرنا	Ali won many laurels one after the other.

2019

285	A Gala Day	خوشی کا دن	The Eid is a gala day for the Muslims.
286	Once for all	ہمیشہ کے لیے	I have broken with him once for all.
287	A man of letters	علم و ادب والا آدمی	Quaid-e-Azam...

288	All in all	مختار کل	Asad is all in all in this office.
289	Hope against hope	نا امیدی میں امید	Man should hope against hope even
290	Keep off	دور رہنا	We must keep off their quarrel.
291	An open secret	کھلا راز	Their love affair is an open secret.
292	To pull a long face	غمزدہ ہونا	When I broke the news of his failure, he pulled a long face.
293	To go off	چل جانا	The gun went off and man was killed.
294	Ins and outs	تفصیلات	We should know the ins and outs of this matter.
295	Keep up	برقرار رکھنا	Keep up your courage to face the difficulty.
296	Keep abreast of	ساتھ ساتھ چلنا	We must keep abreast of the time.
297	Leave no stone unturned	کوئی کسر اٹھا نہ رکھنا	He left no stone unturned to get a job.
298	Neck or nothing	تخت یا تختہ	Neck or nothing, I will go there.
299	To tell upon	اثر ڈالنا	Hard work told upon his health.
300	To give way	گر جانا	The roof gave way and a man was injured
301	For good	ہمیشہ کے لیے	He has left Sahiwal for good.
302	Few and far between	کبھی کبھار	He comes here few and far between.
303	A man of straw	کاغذی آدمی	He is a man of straws and his wife leads him by the nose.
304	Put off	ٹالنا	Do not pull off till tomorrow what you can do today.
305	With a view to	کے خیال سے	I went there with a view to meet h m
306	Take in	دھوکہ دینا	Do not take in the simple people.
307	Poison one's ear	کے کان بھرنا	Never poison anyone's ears against your friends.
308	To make one's mark	نام پیدا کرنا	His family has made its mark in the history of Pakistan.
309	To be sick of	اکتا جانا	I am sick of his mischiefs.
310	Put aside	بچا لینا	Put aside some money for rainy days.
311	In keeping with	کے مطابق	He acted in keeping with his promise.
312	Between two fires	دو طرف سے خطرات میں	A wise arbitrator always avoids to be between two fires.
313	Eat one' words	الفاظ واپس لینا	I do not trust him because he often eats his words.
314	Bosom friend	گہرا دوست	Imran is my bosom friend.

Important Passage from Urdu to English
Board Papers 2011-2019
According to ALP Smart Syllabus 2020-21

علم ایک عظیم قوت ہے۔ ہمارے مذہب میں علم حاصل کرنا ہر شخص پر فرض ہے۔ آج تعلیم کے بغیر کوئی قابلِ عزت پیشہ اختیار نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔ پرانے زمانے کے لوگ بھی علم کی ضرورت اور اہمیت سے واقف تھے یہ ایک ایسی دولت ہے جسے کوئی چرا نہیں سکتا۔ یہ سکھانے سے بڑھتی ہے۔ پڑھا لکھا آدمی جہاں بھی جاتا ہے اس کی عزت کی جاتی ہے۔ علم حاصل کر کے انسان اپنی، اپنے معاشرے اور قوم کی بہتری کا سبب بن سکتا ہے۔

Knowledge is a great power. In our religion, it is compulsory on every person to get knowledge Today no honorable profession can be adopted without education People of the olden times were aware of the necessity and importance of knowledge it is a wealth which no one can steal. It increases by teaching. Wherever an educated person goes, he is respected. By getting knowledge a person can bring about betterment of his own self, his society and nation.

2 کتابیں انسان کی بہترین ساتھی ہیں۔ اس لیے اپنا فارغ وقت زیادہ تر کالج کی لائبریری میں گزارتا ہوں۔ میں گھنٹوں بیٹھا کتابوں کا مطالعہ کرتا ہوں۔ اور دنیا کے عظیم عالموں سے استفادہ کرتا ہوں۔ بعض دفعہ سوچتا ہوں کہ طلباء کی اکثریت لائبریری میں کیوں نظر نہیں آتی۔ یہ جگہ ویران کیوں ہے۔ اگر طلباء میں مطالعے کا شوق پیدا ہو جائے تو ہمارا ملک خوب ترقی کرے گا۔ اس لیے ضروری ہے کہ ہمیں مطالعے کی عادت بنانی چاہیے۔

Books are the best companion of a person. So, I pass most of my spare time in the college library. I read books sitting for hours and benefit from the great scholars of the world. Sometimes, I think why majority of our students are not seen in the library Why is this place deserted? If the students develop fondness for reading, our country will progress greatly. Therefore, it is necessary that we should develop the habit of reading.

کالجوں کی بد نظمی دن بدن بڑھ رہی ہے۔ طلباء اپنی پڑھائی پر توجہ نہیں دیتے۔ وہ اساتذہ کا احترام نہیں کرتے۔ وہ کالج باقاعدگی سے نہیں جاتے۔ اگر وہ ہفتہ میں ایک آدھ بار کالج چلے بھی جائیں تو اپنا وقت فضول باتوں میں ضائع کرتے ہیں۔ وہ صحت مندانہ نصابی سرگرمیوں میں حصہ نہیں لیتے۔ وہ سگریٹ نوشی اور بیہودہ فلموں کے دلدادہ ہیں۔ یہ صورتحال انتہائی افسوسناک ہے اگر اساتذہ، والدین اور حکومت نے اپنی ذمہ داریاں پوری نہ کیں تو ہمارا نظامِ تعلیم تباہ ہو جائے گا۔

Indiscipline of colleges is increasing day by day. The students do not pay attention to their studies. They do not respect teachers. They do not attend the college regularly. If they ever attend the college once or twice a week, they waste their time in useless activities. They do not participate in healthy curricular activities. They are fond of smoking and vulgar films. This situation is very deplorable. If the teachers, parents and the government do not fulfill their responsibilities, our whole system of education will destroy.

4 پاکستان بنیادی طور پر ایک زرعی ملک ہے۔ پاکستان میں لوگوں کی اکثریت دیہات میں رہتی ہے۔ کسانوں کو دن رات محنت کرنا پڑتی ہے۔ لیکن ان کی بہتری اور خوشحالی کے لیے بہت کم توجہ دی جاتی ہے۔ پاکستان ایک بہت بڑا ملک ہے۔ اس کی آبادی اٹھارہ کروڑ کے لگ بھگ ہے۔ یہاں کے لوگوں کے رہن سہن کا انداز مختلف ہے۔ ان کی ثقافت، آب و ہوا اور رسومات اور زبان بھی مختلف ہیں۔ لیکن اس کے باوجود وہ ایک قوم ہیں۔ ہمیں اپنے ملک کی ترقی کے لئے دن رات محنت کرنی چاہیے۔

Basically, Pakistan is an agricultural country. Majority of people in Pakistan live in villages. The farmers have to work hard day and night but a little attention is paid to their betterment and prosperity. Pakistan is a very big country. Its population is about eighteen kror (180 million) the way of living of the people here is different. Their culture, climate, rites and language are also different. But in spite of it, they are one nation. We should work hard day and night for the progress of our country.

5 بچپن عمر کا بہترین حصہ ہے۔ آپ نے اکثر بڑے بوڑھوں سے سنا ہو گا کہ وہ ایک دفعہ پھر بچے بن جائیں۔ شاید اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ وہ جوانی اور بڑھاپے کی ذمہ داریوں سے گھبراتے ہیں۔ بچپن میں کوئی ذمہ داری نہیں ہوتی۔ اس لئے کوئی فکر بھی نہیں ہوتی۔ بچہ دن بھر کھیلتا ہے۔ اس کے والدین اس سے محبت کرتے ہیں۔ اچھا کھلاتے ہیں۔ عمدہ لباس خرید کر دیتے ہیں۔ اگر بچے کو قیمتی کپڑے نہ بھی ملیں تو وہ اس کی پرواہ نہیں کرتا۔ اس لیے کہ زندگی اس کے لیے خود ایک کھلونا ہے۔ وہ ہر چیز میں نیا پن پاتا ہے۔

Childhood is the best part of life. So you might have heard from old persons saying that they would become children once again Perhaps the reason of it is that we are confused about the responsibilities of youth and old age. There are no responsibilities in childhood. So, there is also no worry. The child plays the whole day His parents love him, feed him nicely, and purchase a nice dress for him. If the child does not have costly clothes. He does not care for it. It is so because life itself is a toy for him. He finds newness in everything.

6 پاکستان ایک اسلامی ملک ہے۔ برصغیر کے مسلمانوں نے اپنے لیے ایک علیحدہ ملک کا مطالبہ کر دیا تاکہ وہ اپنے مذہب کے مطابق آزادی کی زندگی بسر کر سکیں۔ تحریک آزادی کے لیے انہوں نے قائداعظم کو اپنا سیاسی قائد چن لیا۔ قائداعظم کی راہنمائی میں انہوں نے جدوجہد کی۔ بالآخر برطانوی حکومت کو یہ مطالبہ ماننا پڑا اور پاکستان 14 اگست 1947ء کو وجود میں آگیا۔ ہمیں پاکستان کی ترقی کے لیے دن رات محنت کرنی چاہیے۔ اگر ہم محنت کریں گے تو پاکستان ترقی کرے گا۔

Pakistan is an Islamic country. The Muslims of the sub-continent demanded for a separate country for them so that they could lead independent life according to their religion. They chose the Quaid-e-Azam their political leader for the freedom movement. They struggled under the leadership of the Quaid-e-Azam. At last, the British Government had to accept this demand and Pakistan came into being on 14th August, 1947. We should work hard day and night for the progress of Pakistan. If we work hard, Pakistan will progress.

7 گاؤں میں ہسپتال اور تعلیم کی سہولیات محدود ہوتی ہیں۔ گاؤں میں زیادہ تر لوگ جاہل ہوتے ہیں۔ دیہاتی اپنی قسمت پر قانع ہوتے ہیں۔ وہ اونچی خواہشات نہیں رکھتے۔ ان کی واحد دلچسپی اپنی پیداوار کو بڑھانا ہوتا ہے۔ حکومت کو دیہاتیوں کو تعلیم دینے کے لئے اقدامات اٹھانے چاہئیں۔ گاؤں میں سکول کالج اور ہسپتال کھولے جانے چاہئیں۔ دیہاتیوں کو اہم شہروں سے ملانے کے لیے نئی سڑکیں بنانی چاہئیں۔ اگر یہ اقدامات اٹھائے جائیں تو دیہاتی ملک کی ترقی میں اپنا کردار ادا کر سکیں گے۔ اس طرح ملک کی معاشی ترقی ہو گی اور ملک خوشحال ہو گا۔

The facilities of hospital and education are limited in a village. Most of the people in a village are illiterate. The villagers are satisfied with their fate. They do not have high desires. Their only interest is to increase their production. The government should take steps to educate the villagers. Schools, colleges and hospitals should be opened in a village. New Roads should be made to link the villagers to important cities. If these steps are taken, the villagers can play their part in the progress of the country. Thus, there will be economic progress in the country and it will be prosperous.

8 ہر شخص اپنے ملک سے محبت کرتا ہے۔ حب الوطنی ایک فطری جذبہ ہے۔ ہمیں اس جگہ سے محبت ہوتی ہے جہاں ہم پیدا ہوئے ہیں۔ یہ ہماری شناخت ہوتی ہے۔ یہ ہمارے بچوں کے لئے محفوظ جگہ ہے۔ ہمیں اس کی ہر چیز سے دل و جان سے محبت کرنی چاہیے۔ ہمیں اس کی عزت و ناموس کی خاطر اپنی جان کا نذرانہ پیش کرنے سے بھی گریز نہیں کرنا چاہیے۔ حب الوطنی ایمان کا حصہ ہے۔ آج ہمارے سامنے سب سے بڑا خطرہ باہمی یکجہتی اور قومی اتحاد اور یگانگت کی کمی ہے۔

Every person loves his country. Patriotism is a natural passion. We love the place where we are born. It is our identity. It is the safe place for our children. We should love its everything heartily. We should not avoid sacrificing our life for the sake of its honour and fame. Patriotism is a part of faith. Today we are facing with the greatest danger of the lack of mutual understanding and national unity and oneness.

9 صحت بڑی نعمت ہے۔ زندگی کا لطف اچھی صحت سے حاصل ہوتا ہے۔ صحت مند آدمی زندگی کی سرگرمیوں میں بھرپور حصہ لیتا ہے۔ اسے ہر کام کرنے میں مزہ آتا ہے اسے کھانے پینے میں سیر کرنے میں صبح جلدی اٹھنے اور رات کو جلدی سونے سے لطف محسوس ہوتا ہے۔ ایک صحت مند [illegible] ہم چیزوں کی قدر اس وقت تک نہیں [illegible] رات ہوتا ہے جب ہم بیمار ہوتے ہیں۔

Health is a great blessing. One can enjoy life with good health. A healthy person participates fully in activities of life. He enjoys doing every work. He takes pleasure in eating and drinking, walking getting up early in the morning and going to bed soon at night. A healthy person has a healthy mind. He remains always active. But we do not value things until we lose them. Similarly, we value health at the time when we fall ill

10 آؤ کچھ دیر کے لیے پل پر ٹھہر جائیں۔ بڑا خوبصورت نظارہ ہے۔ ٹھنڈی ٹھنڈی ہوا چل رہی ہے۔ ندی کا پانی کتنا صاف ہے۔ یہ آہستہ آہستہ بہہ رہا ہے۔ گرمی کا موسم ہے اور لوگ درختوں کے سائے میں بیٹھے ہیں وہ آموں سے لطف اندوز ہو رہے ہیں۔ میں یہاں گرمی کی چھٹیوں میں آیا کرتا ہوں۔ یہاں گرمی کی شدت کم ہوتی ہے۔ یہ اچھی تفریح گاہ ہے۔ یہ سیر کرنے سے صحت اچھی رہتی ہے۔ میں یہاں شام تک رہوں گا اور دوستوں کے ساتھ خوب کھیلوں گا۔

Let us stay for some time on the bridge. The sight is very beautiful. Cool breeze is blowing. How much clear is the water of stream. It is flowing slowly. It is a hot season and the people are sitting in the shade of trees. They are enjoying mangoes. I usually come here in summer vacation. Here the intensity of heat is less. It is a good recreation By visiting, one remains healthy. I will stay here till evening and play with friends greatly

11 کراچی ایک بین الاقوامی شہر ہے۔ یہ پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا شہر ہے۔ آزادی کے بعد اسے پاکستان کا دارالحکومت بنایا گیا۔ بعد میں اسلام آباد کو دارالحکومت بنا دیا گیا۔ مگر اس سے کراچی کی اہمیت کم نہیں ہوئی۔ دراصل کراچی ایک جدید اور بڑی بندرگاہ ہے۔ اور ملک کی تجارت کا اسی پر دارومدار ہے۔ کراچی کا ہوائی اڈا ایشیا کے بڑے ہوائی اڈوں میں سے ایک ہے۔ یہاں زندگی بہت تیز اور مصروف ہے۔

Karachi is an international city. It is the biggest city of Pakistan. After independence, it was made the capital of Pakistan. Afterwards, Islamabad was made the capital but it did not decrease the importance of Karachi. In fact, Karachi is a modern and big port and the trade of the country depends on it. The airport of Karachi is one of the biggest airports of Asia. Here life is very fast and busy.

12 موسم سرما کی ایک اجلی صبح کا ذکر ہے میں اپنی واحد درسی کتاب بغل میں دبائے سکول جا رہا تھا۔ گاؤں سے نکلتے ہی کیا دیکھتا ہوں کہ ایک باریش بزرگ اپنی عمر سے بے نیاز کنواری صبح کے جوبن سے لطف اندوز ہو رہا ہے۔ میں نے اس پر زیادہ توجہ نہ دی۔ البتہ اس کا سفید اور اجلا لباس مجھے عجیب سا لگا کیونکہ ہمارے گاؤں میں ایسے کپڑے کسی کو شادی بیاہ یا مرنے کے بعد نصیب ہوتے ہیں۔ میں اچٹتی سی نگاہ ڈال کر آگے نکلنے ہی والا تھا کہ اس نے پڑی ہوئی چھڑی کا گول سرا میرے ٹخنے میں ڈال کر اس طرح کھینچا کہ میں گرا، اٹھا، پھر سنبھلا اور ڈگمگاتا ہوا آگے نکلا۔ ذرا دور جا کر پیچھے دیکھا تو بزرگانہ چہرے پر شیطانی مسکراہٹ ناچ رہی تھی۔ بابا خیرے سے میرا یہ پہلا تعارف تھا۔

It is mentioned of the bright morning of winter. I was going to school with my sole textbook under my armpit. As soon as I came out of the village, I was wonderstruck to see a bearded old man enjoying the beauty of the virgin morning regardless of his age. I did not pay much attention to him. But his white and bright dress looked strange to me because in our village. Someone could get such clothes on the occasion of his marriage or after his death. Casting a quick glance at him, I was about to advance that he put the round end of the stick lying nearby, into my ankle and he pulled in such a way as I fell, stood up, then became stable and moved ahead staggeringly. After going a little far, I looked back that a devilish smile was playing over the elderly face. It was my first Introduction to Babe Khaira.

13 علم بڑی دولت ہے۔ ہم اسے صرف محنت سے ہی حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن افسوس کی بات ہے کہ بعض طالب علم سارا وقت ضائع کرتے ہیں۔ وہ اپنی تعلیم میں دلچسپی نہیں لیتے۔ امتحان میں پاس ہونے کے لیے ناجائز ذرائع استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ یہ بہت بری بات ہے۔ ہمیں محنت کرنی چاہیے۔ ہرگز اپنا وقت ضائع نہیں کرنا چاہیے۔ جو کام سے جی چراتے ہیں وہ کامیاب نہیں ہوتے۔ محنت کامیابی کی کنجی ہے۔ ہمارا دین بھی ہمیں علم حاصل کرنے کی تلقین کرتا ہے۔ علم حاصل کرنا ہر مسلمان پر فرض ہے۔

Knowledge is a great wealth. We can get it only by hard work. But it is a pity that some students waste time throughout the year. They do not take interest in their education. They use unfair means to get through the examination. It is very bad. We should work hard. We should not waste our time at all. Those who shirk do not work do not succeed. Hard work is a key to success. Our religion also advises us to get knowledge. To get knowledge is compulsory on every Muslim

14 ہم پاکستان کے نوجوان ہیں۔ ہمیں چاہیے کہ محنت کریں اور دیانت داری کے ساتھ اپنا کام کریں۔ وطن اور اہل وطن کی خدمت کے لیے تیار رہیں۔ بزرگوں کا احترام کریں۔ چھوٹوں سے پیار کریں۔ امن کے دور میں محبت کا درس دیں۔ اگر ملک پر برا وقت آ جائے تو اپنی زندگی قربان کرنے کی پروا نہ کریں۔ دشمن کے ناپاک ارادے خاک میں ملا دیں۔ اس طرح دنیا پر ثابت کر دیں کہ پاکستان کے باشندے ایک زندہ قوم ہیں۔ قائد اعظم کے پاکستان کی حفاظت ہمارا اولین فرض ہے۔ پاکستان کی بقا ہماری بقا ہے۔

We are the young men of Pakistan. We should work hard and do our work honestly. Be ready for the service of the country and its citizens. Respect the elders. Love the youngers. Teach love in the age of peace. Do not care for sacrificing your life if there is a bad time in the country. Foil the evil designs of the enemy. Thus, prove it to the world that the inhabitants of Pakistan are a living nation. Safety of the Quaid's Pakistan is our first and foremost duty. The survival of Pakistan is our survival

15 ہم چار دوست مل کر ایک دن لاہور گئے۔ پہلی دفعہ ہم نے لاہور کا سفر کیا تھا۔ لاہور کا ریلوے اسٹیشن بہت بڑا ہے۔ ایک تانگہ پر بیٹھ کر اپنے دوست کے مکان پر گئے۔ یہ دوست خود ہمیں لینے کے لیے اسٹیشن پر آیا تھا۔ بڑے تپاک سے ملا۔ اپنے ہمراہ ہمیں اپنے کشادہ مکان میں لے گیا۔ وہ ہمیں لاہور کی مختلف جگہوں پر لے گیا۔ پہلے بادشاہی مسجد اور قلعہ دیکھا۔ اگلے دن شالامار باغ گئے۔ تیسرے دن شہنشاہ جہانگیر اور نور جہاں کے مقبرے دیکھے۔ آخری روز شاہراہ قائداعظم اور چڑیا گھر کی باری آئی۔ ہم نے خوب لطف اٹھایا۔

One day we four friends went to Lahore together. For the first time we travelled to Lahore. The railway station of Lahore is very big. We reached the house of our friends by riding a tonga. This friend himself came to the station to receive us. He met us warmly. He took us to places of Lahore. First, we saw the Badshahi Mosque and the fort. The next day we went to the Shalamar Garden. On the third day we saw the tombs of Jahangir and Queen Noor Jahan. On the last day, there came the turn of Quaid – I - Azam's Road and zoo. We enjoyed much.

16 ہندوستان نے پاکستان کے ساتھ پانی کے معاہدوں کی خلاف ورزی کرتے ہوئے پاکستان کے تمام بڑے دریاؤں پر کئی ڈیم بنا دیے ہیں۔ چونکہ ان دریاؤں کے ماخذ ہندوستان اور مقبوضہ کشمیر میں ہیں اسی لیے ہندوستان کے لیے ایسا کرنا آسان رہا۔ اب ہمارے دریا خشک، ڈیم خالی اور کھیت بے فصل دکھائی دیں گے۔ اور سرسبز پنجاب تھر اور چولستان بن جائے گا۔ ہمارے حکمرانوں نے کالا باغ ڈیم پر سیاست کی ہے۔ پانی کے مسئلے پر ہمیں ہندوستان کے ساتھ ایٹمی جنگ ہی کیوں نہ کرنا پڑے ہمیں اس سے گریز نہیں کرنا چاہیے۔

India, violating the treaties of water with Pakistan, has built many dams on all the large/big rivers of Pakistan. Since the origins of these rivers are in India and Occupied Kashmir, it has been easy for India to do so. Now our rivers are looking dry, dams empty and fields without crops and the green Punjab will become Thar and Cholastan. Our rulers have done politics on Kala Bagh Dam. We should not avoid even waging atomic war against India on the issue of water.

17 قائداعظم کو اپنی قوم کے طالبعلم نوجوانوں پر فخر تھا۔ آپ چاہتے تھے کہ طلباء نے قیام پاکستان کے لیے جس جذبے اور لگن سے کام کیا تھا اسی جذبے اور لگن کے ساتھ اس کی تعمیر و ترقی اور استحکام کے لیے کوشش کریں۔ طلباء سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے انہوں نے ہمیشہ ان کی توجہ حصول علم کی طرف دلائی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ علم ایک عظیم قوت ہے۔ بے شک اگر ہم ترقی چاہتے ہیں تو ہمیں تعلیم پر مکمل توجہ دینا ہوگی۔

Quaid-e-Azam was proud of the young students of his nation. He wanted that the students should try for the construction, development and stability of Pakistan with the same spirit and devotion with which they tried for the establishment of Pakistan. While addressing the students, he always drew the attention of the students to the acquisition of knowledge. He said that knowledge is a great power. Undoubtedly, if we want to make progress, we should have to pay full attention to education.

11 [illegible]

A good friend is more valuable than any kind of wealth. A good friend takes interest in every matter. When he finds deficiency in the personal or social life of his friend, he tries to make it up. If the friend is faced with some danger, he helps him. He improves people and uses every kind of sources. When the friend succeeds, it increases his happiness. When he is in danger of failure, he consoles him.

[illegible]

A man has his fate in his hand. He can make it good as well as bad. A man can achieve high status in his life by his hard work. Sometimes, he fails in any of his effort but success and failure go side by side in life. Where success delights us, there failure teaches us a lesson. We should work hard. Allah certainly rewards us for our labour.

20 [illegible]

Bribery and corruption have become a part of our society. It is not related to an institution or a particular section of the society but it seems to be necessary part of every department and institution. It has penetrated into the veins of people. The middle class in following the rich has gone-astray. The people who do not live within their means / resources, dream of becoming rich overnight. They fall a victim to bribery and corruption.

21 [illegible]

Books are a great blessing. They are the essence of man's experiences of centuries. They are such a valuable heritage as civilization has bestowed upon man. They are the source of knowledge and power. They provide us information on all subjects and illuminate our minds. They are more precious than wealth. They are our best friends that do not leave us in the lurch. They rather encourage us and teach us to overcome difficulties with patience and perseverance. They also teach us to remain sober and graceful in our happiness and prosperity. We must be very careful in the selection of books. Some books are more dangerous than scorpion and more poisonous than snake. We must avoid them.

22 [illegible]

Allama Iqbal is our national poet. He was born at Sialkot and got his early education from there as well. He came to Lahore then. He did his masters in Philosophy. He remained a professor at Government College for some time and went to England later on. One his return from England, he started practicing law but he did not like it much. His major interest was in poetry and national issues. He has expressed his emotions in his verses.

23 [illegible]

I am fond of reading books so that I spend most of my time in library. I sit there and study books for hours and get benefit from the great scholars of the world. Sometime I wonder why majority of our students do not visit library. Why is this place deserted? Our country can progress by leaps and bounds if our students inculcate the habit of reading.

24 [illegible]

Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was the last prophet of Allah. He was born in Makkah. The Arabs were idol worshippers at that time. The entire society was plagued by different evils. He (PBUH) led a very pious life. He started preaching Islam at the age of forty. The Arabs turned against him and tortured him in many ways. He bore all the hardships. Some people embraced Islam. Most of them were poor.

25 [illegible]

We are living in the age of science. Every country is trying to progress in science. Man has used science for good purposes. He has made a number of useful things with its help. But man has used science for evil purposes also. He has made a number of destructive weapons with its help. Every country wishes to possess latest weapon.

26 [illegible]

I love my country very much. It has all the seasons. Plains, mountains, seas and rivers all are found here. It has the beautiful valley of Kashmir. It also has the desert like "Rohi". Owing to these high qualities of Pakistan, many people from abroad come here for recreation. If we provide the tourists with some more facilities, Pakistan can earn foreign exchange.

27 [illegible]

I am very fond of reading book. Good books are very expensive. The rare books are available in my college library. I mostly spend my spare time in library. I enjoy the writings and thoughts of great scholars. Now-a-days, the majority of the students waste their time in idle talks.

28 [illegible]

A farmer is an important member of society. He gets up early in the morning. He ploughs
the [illegible] and grows grain for us. Putting trust in Allah, he sows the seeds. Tiny plants
b[illegible] to grow in a few days. He waters the plants so that they may ripe. A farmer works
h[illegible] the day and night for the sake of whole country.

29- عظیم لوگوں کی زندگیاں ہمارے لیے نمونہ ہیں۔ ہمیں ان کے نقشِ قدم پر چلنا چاہیے۔ انہوں نے دن رات کام کیا۔ ان ہی کی وجہ سے ہم عزت کی زندگی بسر کر رہے ہیں۔ اگر ہمارے بزرگ محنت نہ کرتے تو ہم غلام ہوتے اور آزادی کی نعمت سے محروم ہوتے۔ آج ہم اللہ تعالیٰ کے فضل سے آزادی سے سانس لے رہے ہیں۔

Lives of great people are models for us. We should follow their footsteps. They worked day and night. We are leading an honorable life because of them. If our ancestors had not worked hard, we would have been slave and deprived of the blessing of freedom. By the grace of Allah, we are living an independent life today.

30- موبائل فون موجودہ دور کی ایجاد ہے۔ اس کے بے شمار فائدے ہیں۔ یہ رابطے کا سب سے موثر اور سستا ذریعہ ہے۔ لیکن اس کے نقصانات بھی ہیں۔ ہمیں اس کے غلط استعمال کی حوصلہ شکنی کرنی چاہیے۔ موبائل فون پر دوسروں کو تنگ کرنا بہت ناپسندیدہ عمل ہے۔ ہم سب کو اس کا غلط استعمال ترک کر دینا چاہیے۔ جو لوگ دوسروں کو تنگ کرتے ہیں اللہ تعالیٰ ان سے ناراض ہو جاتا ہے۔

Mobile phone is an invention of the present age. There are countless advantages of it. It is the most effective and cheapest means of communication. But, there are also some disadvantages of it. We should discourage its misuse. It is very undesirable to tease others on mobile phones. We all should give up its misuse. The people who tease others cannot be happy themselves.

31- معاف کر دینا اچھی بات ہے مگر اس کا مطلب یہ ہرگز نہیں کہ قاتلوں، دہشت گردوں اور تخریب کاروں کو معاف کر دیا جائے۔ اس سے معاشرے میں بے چینی، لاقانونیت اور تشدد جنم لیتا ہے۔ سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ کیا معاشرے کی اصلاح ان سزاؤں سے ہو سکتی ہے؟ بظاہر یہ درست لگتا ہے مگر ان جرائم کی وجوہات کو ختم کرنا بہت ضروری ہے۔

It is a good thing to forgive but it should not mean that murderers, dishonest people and descriptionists should be forgiven. This gives rise to restlessness, unlawfulness and violence in society. The question arises whether society can be rectified with these punishments. Apparently, it seems correct but it is very necessary to root out the causes of these crimes.

32- علم ایک عظیم قوت ہے۔ علم کے ذریعے ہمیں مادی دولت ہی نہیں روحانی سکون بھی حاصل ہوتا ہے۔ ہمارے مذہب میں علم کا حاصل کرنا ہر شخص پر فرض ہے۔ یہ ایک ایسی دولت ہے جسے کوئی چرا نہیں سکتا۔ علم کے بغیر کوئی انسان اپنی ذات کو بھی نہیں پہچان سکتا۔ اور یوں ساری زندگی اپنے مقصدِ حیات سے بے خبر رہتا ہے۔ علم حاصل کر کے انسان اپنی، اپنے معاشرے اور قوم کی بہتری کا سبب بن سکتا ہے۔

Knowledge is a great power. We get not only material wealth but also spiritual peace through knowledge. It is obligatory for every person to get knowledge in our religion. It is such a thing as cannot be stolen. Without knowledge, a man cannot recognize even himself. And, thus, throughout his life, he remains unaware of his aim of life. By getting knowledge, a man can bring about betterment for himself, his society and nation.

33- آجکل ہمارا ملک اندرونی اور بیرونی طور پر شدید مشکلات کا شکار ہے۔ ہر روز کسی نہ کسی شہر میں دہشت گردی کے نتیجے میں بہت سارے پاکستانی اپنی قیمتی جانوں سے ہاتھ دھو بیٹھتے ہیں۔ ردعمل کے طور پر لوگ سرکاری اور غیر سرکاری املاک کو نقصان پہنچاتے ہیں۔ کوئی یہ نہیں سوچتا کہ ہم کیا کر رہے ہیں؟ ایسا نہ سوچنے کی وجہ سے ہمارا پورا ملک تباہی کے دہانے پر کھڑا ہے

Now a day, our country is suffering from interior and exterior hardships. Everyday many Pakistanis lose their precious lives in one city or the other due to terrorism. Then, people damage government and private properties in reaction. But no one thinks what we are doing. And due to this carelessness, our country is in verge of destruction.

34- قائداعظم کی کامیابی چار خوبیوں کا نتیجہ تھی۔ مضبوط کردار، جرات، سخت محنت اور سچائی۔ انہوں نے کہا انسان کی شخصیت کا محل ان چار ستونوں پر تعمیر ہو سکتا ہے۔ کہ قائداعظم نے کہا کہ وہ ناکامی کے لفظ سے ناآشنا ہیں اور ایمانداری اور سچائی کو کامیابی کا سرچشمہ خیال کرتے ہیں۔ قائداعظم نے بطور سیاستدان کبھی جھوٹ سے کام نہیں لیا۔ آپ سیاست میں بھی حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کے نقشِ قدم پر گامزن رہے۔ سچائی سے محبت قائداعظم کی عظمت کا اصل راز ہے۔

The success of the Quaid-e-Azam was due to four qualities i-e, strong characters, courage, diligence and truth. He said that the palace of man's personality could be built upon these four pillars. The Quaid-e-Azam said that he was unaware of the word "failure" and considered honesty and truth the headsprings of success. As a politician, the Quaid-e Azam never made use of lying. In politics, he followed the footsteps of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) as well. The real secret of the greatness of the Quaid-e-Azam in his love of truth

35- ہم پاکستان کے نوجوان ہیں۔ ہمیں چاہیے کہ محنت کریں اور پوری دیانتداری سے اپنا کام کریں۔ اپنے وطن اور اہلِ وطن کے لیے ایسے کام کریں کہ جو کوئی ہمیں دیکھے وہ ہماری تعریف کرے۔ وقت آنے پر ہم اپنے وطن کے لیے اپنی زندگی کی بازی لگانے کی بھی پروا نہ کریں۔ ہر قربانی کے لیے تیار ہو جائیں اور دشمن کے ناپاک ارادوں کو خاک میں ملا دیں۔ اس طرح دنیا پر ثابت کر دیں کہ پاکستان کے باشندے ایک زندہ قوم ہیں اور ناموسِ وطن کی خاطر بڑی سے بڑی قربانی دینے سے بھی گریز نہیں کرتے۔

We are the youth of Pakistan. We should work hard and do our duty with utmost honesty. We should do such work for our country and countrymen that anyone who looks at us should admire us. We should not hesitate even to sacrifice our lives for the sake of our country when time comes. We should be ready for every sacrifice and defeat the evil desires of the enemy. In this way, we should prove to the world that Pakistanis are a proud nation and do not hesitate even from offering the greatest sacrifice for the country's honour.

36- دیہاتی زندگی کا سب سے بڑا نقصان تعلیم کا فقدان ہے۔ جبکہ شہروں میں کئی قسم کے کالج اور یونیورسٹیاں انسان کو تعلیم دینے کے لیے کوشاں ہیں۔ تعلیم انسانی ارتقا اور ترقی کا سب سے اہم عنصر ہے۔ تعلیم کے بغیر انسان جانوروں سے بہتر نہیں ہو سکتا۔ تعلیم انسان کو مہذب، فرض شناس، محبِ وطن اور شریف بناتی ہے۔ ہمیں تعلیم کے حصول کیلئے مخلصانہ کوشش کرنی چاہیے۔

The biggest advantage of rural life is the lack of education while, in cities many kinds of colleges and universities are in the effort of educating humans. Education is the most important element of human evolution and development. Without education, man cannot be better than animals. Education makes man civilized, dutiful, patriot and gentle. We should make sincere efforts for the attainment of education.

37- یہ میرا گاؤں ہے۔ یہ ایک خوبصورت گاؤں ہے۔ گاؤں کے ارد گرد ہرے بھرے کھیت ہیں۔ آجکل گرمیوں کا موسم ہے۔ سورج چمک رہا ہے۔ گندم کے کھیتوں میں بہت سے لوگ جمع ہیں۔ وہ گندم کی پکی ہوئی فصل کاٹ رہے ہیں۔ وہ بہت محنت سے کام کر رہے ہیں۔ تپتے ہوئے سورج کے نیچے کام کرنا آسان نہیں۔ لیکن وہ بہت خوش ہیں۔ یہ فصل انہوں نے کئی مہینوں کی محنت کے بعد حاصل کی ہے۔ اب وہ فصل کاٹ رہے ہیں۔ کل وہ بھوسے سے دانے الگ کریں گے۔ دانے وہ خود کھائیں گے اور بھوسہ اپنے جانوروں کو کھلائیں گے۔ گاؤں کے لوگ سادہ اور محنتی ہوتے ہیں۔

This is my village. It is a beautiful village. There are green fields all around the village. It is summer now. The sun is shining, many people have gathered in the wheat fields. They are harvesting the ripe crop of wheat. They are working very hard. It is very difficult to work under the burning sun, but they are happy. They have got this crop after the labour of many months. Now they are harvesting the crop. Tomorrow they will separate the chaff from grain. They will eat the grains themselves and the chaff will be given to the animals. The village people are simple and hard working.

38- علامہ اقبالؒ ایک عظیم انسان تھے۔ آپ اسلام اور پیغمبرِ اسلام کے سچے عاشق تھے۔ آپ کو مسلمانوں کی غربت کا بہت دکھ تھا۔ اسی لیے آپ نے ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کو آزادی حاصل کرنے کے لیے ابھارا۔ آپ نے اپنے اشعار سے قوم میں ایک نئی روح پھونک دی۔ آپ نے مسلمانوں کو عمل پر اکسایا۔ آپ کی شاعری امید سے بھری ہے۔ ہم علامہ اقبالؒ کے شکرگزار ہیں کہ انہوں نے ہمارے لیے ایک الگ وطن کا مطالبہ کیا۔ ہمیں اپنے قومی شاعر پر فخر ہے اور ہم ان کی شاعری کو بہت پسند کرتے ہیں۔

Allama Iqbal was a great person. He was the true lover of Islam and Prophet of Islam. He was much pained at the poverty of the Muslims. He urged the Muslims of India to get freedom. He infused a new spirit in his nation with his poetry. He urged the Muslims towards action. His poetry is full of hope. He demanded the establishment of separate homeland for the Muslims of India. We are proud of our national poet and love his poetry very much.

39- قائداعظم کو اپنی قوم کے طالب علم نوجوانوں پر فخر تھا۔ آپ چاہتے تھے۔ کہ طلباء نے تحریک پاکستان میں جس جذبے اور لگن سے کام کیا تھا۔ اسی جذبے اور لگن کے ساتھ اس کی تعمیر و ترقی اور استحکام کے لیے کوشش کریں۔ طلباء سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے انہیں ہمیشہ اپنی توجہ حصول علم کے لیے دلائی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ علم ایک عظیم قوت ہے۔ بے شک اگر ہم ترقی کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو ہمیں تعلیم پر مکمل توجہ دینا ہوگی

Quaid-e-Azam was proud of the young students of his nation. He wanted that the students should try for the construction, development and sensibility of Pakistan with same spirit and devotion with which they tried to establish Pakistan. While addressing the students, he always drew the attention of the students to the acquisition of knowledge. He said that knowledge is a great power. Undoubtedly, if we want to make progress, we should have to pay full attention to education.

40- کمپیوٹر آج کل خلائی سفر، ہوائی سفر، طب، چھپائی اور زندگی کے بہت سے دوسرے اہم شعبوں میں استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے۔ یہ غیر معمولی طور پر ہر قسم کی معلومات کو آئندہ استعمال کے لئے محفوظ کر لیتا ہے۔ آپ خود اپنے بجلی، پانی اور گیس کے بلوں کی ادائیگی کمپیوٹر کے ذریعے کر سکتے ہیں۔ یہ ہر مہینے پچھلا ریکارڈ دیکھ کر اور نئے اعداد و شمار حاصل کر کے نئے بل ہمارے لئے مہیا کرتا ہے۔ اگرچہ انسان نے کمپیوٹر ایجاد کر لیا ہے تحقیق و جستجو کی یہ جدوجہد ابھی ختم نہیں ہوئی۔ وہ طالب علم جو اپنی تحقیق و جستجو میں ثابت قدم نہیں ہے وہ کامیاب نہیں ہو سکتا۔

Now a days, computer is being used in space travel, air travel, medicine, printing and other fields of life. It saves extra-ordinarily every type of information for the next use. You yourself can pay your bills of electricity, water and gas through computer. It provides us with new bills every month by a reading previous record and getting new data. Though man has invented computer, the struggle for research and investigation has not come to an end yet. The student who is not consistent in his research and investigation cannot succeed.

41- جب آپ عمر رسیدہ ہو رہے ہوں تو بعض اوقات آپ پر غنودگی طاری ہونے لگتی ہے اور وقت کسی چراگاہ میں سے گزرتے ہوئے مویشی کی طرح گزرنے لگتا ہے۔ یہی حال چپس کا بھی تھا۔ وہ کسی بوڑھے سمندری کپتان کی طرح وقت کو ماضی کی علامات سے ماپتا تھا۔ بروک فیلڈ اس کے لئے گرین وچ ٹائم سے بھی زیادہ اہم تھا۔ بڑھاپے میں آگ کے پاس بیٹھ کر چائے پینا اسے اچھا لگتا تھا۔ وہ اکثر ماضی کی یادوں میں کھویا رہتا تھا۔

When you are getting old, you feel sleepy at times and time passes like cattle moving across a meadow. The same condition was of Chips. He measured time by the signal of the past like an old sea-captain. Brookfield school was more important than Greenwich Time for him. In old days, he liked to take tea sitting by the fire. He was often in engrossed in the memories of past.

42- کتابیں بھی عجیب نعمت ہیں۔ جب رنج و الم کے بادل ہماری زندگی کو تاریک کر دیتے ہیں۔ تو یہ سچے دوست کی طرح شیریں الفاظ سے ہماری ڈھارس بندھاتی ہیں۔ جب احباب اور رشتہ دار ہماری بد بختی کی وجہ سے منہ موڑ لیتے ہیں۔ تو یہ ہمارا ساتھ نہیں چھوڑتیں۔ یہ ہمارا حوصلہ بڑھاتی ہیں اور ہمت اور استقلال سے مشکلات پر غالب آنے کا سبق دیتی ہیں۔ یہ انسان کی ہزاروں سال کی دانائی کا نچوڑ ہیں۔ یہ درست ہے کہ تمام کتابیں اچھی نہیں ہوتیں۔ بعض سانپ سے زیادہ زہریلی اور بچھو سے زیادہ خطرناک ہیں۔ ان سے بچنا واجب ہے۔ کتابوں کے انتخاب میں عقل اور احتیاط سے کام لینا چاہیے۔

Books are strange blessing. When the cloud of gloom and sorrow darken our life, they console us with sweet words like a true friend. When friends and relatives leave us in the lurch because of our misfortune, they do not desert us. They encourage us and teach us a lesson to overcome difficulties with courage and determination. They are the

crux of man's wisdom of thousands of years. This is true that all the books are not good. Some books are more poisonous than a snake and more dangerous than a scorpion. It is necessary to avoid them. Books should be selected wisely and carefully.

43- مسلمانوں کو قائداعظم پر پورا اعتماد تھا۔ وہ آپ کی ہر بات ماننے پر فخر محسوس کرتے تھے۔ قائداعظم نے مسلمانوں کو متحد ہو جانے کا مشورہ دیا۔ مسلمانوں نے آپ کی نصیحت پر عمل کیا۔ چوہدری رحمت علی نے مسلمانوں کے وطن کے لئے پاکستان کا نام پیش کیا۔ سب مسلمانوں نے اسے خوشی سے قبول کر لیا۔ قائداعظم نے اس کے قیام کے لیے سخت محنت کی۔ آخر کار قائداعظم کو ان کی محنت کا پھل کا مل گیا۔ قرارداد پاکستان 23 مارچ 1940ء کو منظور ہوئی۔ قائداعظم کی طویل محنت کے بعد پاکستان 14 اگست 1947ء کو معرض وجود میں آیا۔

The Muslims had full trust in the Quaid-e-Azam. They took pride in accepting his every instruction. The Quaid-e-Azam advised the Muslims to be united. The Muslims acted upon his advice. Chaudhary Rehmat Ali Suggested the name of Pakistan for the country of the Muslims. All the Muslims accepted it happily. The Quaid-e-Azam worked hard for its creation. At last, the Quaid-e-Azam got the fruits of his hard work. The resolution of Pakistan was passed on 23 March, 1940. After a being on 14th August, 1947.

44- موسم سرما ختم ہو چکا ہے اور مارچ کا مہینہ شروع ہو گیا ہے۔ بہار آگئی ہے۔ درختوں پر نئے نئے پتے نکل آئے ہیں۔ باغوں میں رنگ برنگ کے پھول کھلے ہوئے ہیں۔ فصل پک چکی ہے۔ ہمارا امتحان بھی ختم ہو چکا ہے۔ میں کوئی سوال نہیں چھوڑا ہے۔ بلکہ سارے سوال حل کیے ہیں۔ مجموعی طور پر میں نے پرچے اچھے کیے ہیں۔ موسم بہار کی چھٹیوں میں میں نے کہانیوں کی کتابیں پڑھنے کا ارادہ کر لیا ہے۔ دو کتابیں تو خرید لی ہیں۔ چند ایک میں نے اپنے دوستوں سے لی ہیں۔ ایک کتاب میرے چچا نے سالگرہ پر دی ہے۔ دوسری ابا جان نے تحفے کے طور پر دی ہے۔ بڑے بھائی نے بھی مجھے کچھ کتابیں دینے کا وعدہ کیا ہے۔

Winter has ended and the month of March has started. Spring has set in. New leaves have appeared on the trees. Flowers of various colours are blooming in the garden. The crops have ripened. Our examination has also come to an end. I have not left any question unsolved rather I have solved all the questions. On the whole, I have solved my papers well. I have made up my mind to read the story books during the spring holidays. I have bought two books. I have got a few from my friends. One book my uncle has given to me another has given by my father as a gift. My elder brother has also promised to give me some books.

45- جوہری توانائی کو انسان کے فائدے کے لیے استعمال کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ یہ غلط ہے کہ جوہری توانائی کے مقاصد محض منفی ہیں اور اسے صرف دنیا تباہ کرنے کے لیے ہی استعمال کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ جوہری توانائی سے ہم بجلی پیدا کر سکتے ہیں۔ جوہری توانائی موجودہ دور کی ایسی قوت ہے۔ جسے ہرگز نظر انداز نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔

Nuclear energy can be used for the welfare of human beings. It is misconception that the objectives of the nuclear energy are merely negative and it can only be used for the destruction of the world. We can generate electricity with nuclear energy. Nuclear energy is search a power of the modern age as cannot be ignored at all.

46- آج کے دور میں جنگلات کی اہمیت بہت زیادہ ہے۔ یہ آب و ہوا کو خوشگوار بناتے ہیں۔ یہ موسم کی شدت کو کم کرتے ہیں۔ یہ آندھیوں، سیلابوں اور سیم و تھور کو روکتے ہیں۔ بارش کا سبب بنتے ہیں اور برف کو جلد پگھلنے سے روکتے ہیں۔ زمین کی زرخیزی کو بڑھاتے ہیں۔ جنگلات ملک کی معاشی ترقی میں اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہیں۔ لہذا ہمیں زیادہ سے زیادہ درخت لگانے چاہئیں

In these days, the importance of woods is great. They make the atmosphere pleasant. They reduce the severity of weather. They stop windstorms, floods, salinity and water

logging. They cause the rainfall and stop snow from melting soon. They enhance the fertility of soil. Woods play an important role in the economic progress of a country. Therefore, we should plant maximum trees.

47۔ کچھ لوگوں کی رائے ہے کہ طلباء کو سیاست میں حصہ نہیں لینا چاہیے کیونکہ اس طرح وہ اپنی تعلیم مکمل نہیں کر پائیں گے۔ طلباء جب سیاست میں آتے ہیں تو پھر ان کیلئے اس سے چھٹکارا پانا مشکل ہو جاتا ہے وہ اپنی صحت تباہ کر لیتے ہیں۔ وہ مختلف سیاسی جماعتوں سے وابستہ ہو کر غیر قانونی سرگرمیوں کا شکار ہو جاتے ہیں۔ طلباء کو چاہیے کہ سب سے پہلے اپنی تعلیم کی طرف توجہ دیں۔ انہیں صرف ہنگامی حالات میں سیاست میں حصہ لینے کی اجازت ہونی چاہیے۔

Some people have opinion that students should not take part in politics. Because in this way, they will not be able to complete their education. When the students join politics, it becomes impossible for them to get rid of politics. They damage their health. They become victim of illegal activities, when they are associated with different political activities. First of all, students should pay attention to their studies. They should be allowed to take part in politics in crisis.

48۔ حضرت محمد ﷺ مکہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔ آپ ﷺ کے والد کا نام عبداللہ تھا۔ آپ ﷺ کے دادا نے آپ کی پرورش کی۔ آپ ﷺ بچپن ہی سے دیانتدار اور مہربان تھے۔ آپ ﷺ کی شادی حضرت خدیجہ سے ہوئی۔ آپ ﷺ نے چالیس برس کی عمر میں نبوت کا اعلان فرمایا۔ آپ ﷺ نے لوگوں کو ایک خدا کی عبادت کا حکم دیا۔ آپ ﷺ نے بتوں کی پوجا سے منع فرمایا۔

Hazrat Muhammad (Peace be Upon Him) was born in Makkah. His father name was Abdullah. His grandfather brought him up. He was honest and kind from the childhood. He married to Hazrat Khadija. When he was forty years of age, he announced that "I am Prophet". He preached the people to worship only one God. He forbade worshiping idols.

49۔ عورتیں ہمارے ملک کی آبادی کے تقریباً نصف سے کچھ زیادہ ہیں اور یہ بھی اتنی ہی اہم ہیں جتنے مرد۔ لہٰذا ہماری خواتین کو بھی ملکی ترقی میں بھرپور حصہ لینے کی اجازت ہونی چاہیے۔ ورنہ ہم تیزی سے ترقی نہیں کر سکتے۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ خواتین پہلے ہی سرگرم عمل ہیں لیکن یہ ضروری ہے کہ ایسے حالات پیدا کیے جائیں کہ وہ قومی روایات کے مطابق ہر شعبہ زندگی میں ہاتھ بٹا سکیں۔

Women are more than half of our population, and they are as important as men. Therefore, women should be allowed to take part in our country's development otherwise we will not be able to progress rapidly. No doubt, women are already working but it is necessary that they help and take part in all fields of life according to their national traditions.

50۔ بڑے شہروں میں زندگی بہت مصروف ہوتی ہے۔ ہر کوئی مشین کی طرح کام کرتا ہے۔ بڑے شہر مشینی زندگی کی عکاسی پیش کرتے ہیں۔ بڑے شہر تجارت، کاروبار اور دوسری تجارتی سرگرمیوں کا مرکز ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ ان لوگوں سے بھرے ہوتے ہیں جو بہتر مستقبل کے لئے گاؤں چھوڑ کر آتے ہیں۔ بڑے شہروں میں تعلیمی، طبی اور تفریحی سہولیات بھی ہوتی ہیں۔

Life is very busy in big cities. Everyone works like a machine. Big cities present the picture of mechanical life. Big cities become the center of trade, business and other trade activities. These cities are filled with people who leave village and come to city for their better future. In big cities, educational, physical and recreational facilities are also available.

Full Book Model Paper-1

English (Compulsory) — Class – XII — Paper-II

Time: 30 Minutes — (OBJECTIVE) — Marks: 20

Note:- Write answers to the questions on objective answer sheet provided. Four possible answers A, B, C & D to each question are given. Which answer you consider correct, fill the corresponding circle A, B, C or D given in front of each question with Marker or pen ink on the answer sheet provided.

1.(A) Choose the right option of the underlined words in meaning and fill up the bubble: (Book III) Part-I.

1- The stars are immense balls of fire. (2times)
(a) tiny (b) huge✓ (c) various (d) similar

2- There was a cold nip in the air. (1 time)
(a) coldness✓ (b) nappy (c) napkin (d) navel

3- There were few solitarytravelers on the way. (1 time)
(a) lonely✓ (b) young (c) educated (d) old

(B) Choose the correct option of the following under-lined words from Book II (Modern Prose and Heroes) Part II: (3)

4- I gazed for two hours at this sad spectacle. (3 times)
(a) searched✓ (b) jeered (c) stated (d) tackled

5. Pasteur found the treatment of Hydrophobia. (2times)
(a) flue (b) enough (c) rabies✓ (d) typhoid

6. A general massacre of the Americans is expected. (3 times)
(a) killing✓ (b) appreciation (c) cowardice (d)intelligence

(C) Choose the correct option of the following under-lined words from the novel Goodbye Mr. Chips:

7. Chips remained a conservative in politics. (4 times)
(a) famous (b) modern (c) indifferent (d) orthodox✓

8. Maynard was a chubby boy. (4 times)
(a) brave (b) bold (c) fat✓ (d) thin

9. But he re-saw the glorious hump of the Gable. (4 times)
(a) dismal (b) grand✓ (c) dark (d) shining

10. But she had not always pleaded for leniency. (5 times)
(a) privacy (b) diligence (c) mildness✓ (d) intensity

(D) Choose the correct option of appropriate prepositions.

11- You should abide __________ your promise. (3 times)
(a) by✓ (b) with (c) on (d) to

12- Junaid was annoyed __________ my performance. (3 times)
(a) at✓ (b) with (c) of (d) for

13- Beware__________ pick pockets. (2 Times)
(a) of✓ (b) from (c) about (d) to

14- Ali is fond __________ playing cards. (4 times)
(a) for (b) on (c) of✓ (d) in

15- Adil was ill __________ fever. (3 times)
(a) from (b) by (c) with✓ (d) of

(E) Four options (A) , (B) (C) and (D) are given at the end of every sentence. Only one of them is correct. Choose the correct option:

16- One should do his duty. (2 times)
(a) One should do her duty. (b) One should do his duty.
(c) One should do one's duty. ✓ (d) One should do my duty.

17- She is taller of the two. (2 times)
(a) She is taller than the two. (b) She is the taller of the two. ✓
(c) She is the tallest of the two. (d) She is the taller than the two.

18- He is as tall as me. (2 times)
(a) He is so tall as I am. (b) He is as tall as I. ✓
(c) He is so tall as me. (d) He is so tall as I.

19- Sun rises in the east. (2 times)
(a) The sun rises in the east. ✓ (b) The sun rises in east.
(c) Sun rises in the east. (d) The sun rises from the east.

20- Each of us have a pen. (2 times)
(a) Each of us has a pen. ✓ (b) Each of us have the pen.
(c) Each of us have pen. (d) Each of us has the pen.

Full Book Model Paper-1

English
Inter (Part-II) Class-XII
Time: 2:30Hours (SUBJECTIVE) Marks: 80
Note: Section I is compulsory. Attempt any Three questions from Section II and any Two parts from Section III.

SECTION-I

2. Write short answers to any six (in 3-5 lines) questions in words of your own from Book-II (Modern Prose and Heroes) Part II. 12

i. What sorts of books were presented by the British Public to the soldiers?
ii. What is meant by birth rate in "Hunger and population Explosion"? (9 times)
iii. Why is birth rate, according to the writer, not so high in the more advanced countries?
iv. How is it that star seldom finds another star near it? (8 times)
v. What happened when the wandering star came nearer and nearer?
vi. What are planets? How did they come into existence?
vii. According to the author, there are some boys who fail because they do not try. Who are they? Can we help them?
viii. What place would you accord to sportsmen in colleges? (Why Boys Fail in College) (1 Time)
ix. Was it interest of soldiers that prompted their action, or it was wish to get rid of the useless books? (1 Time)

3. Write short answers to any six (in 3-5) questions from BookII (Modern Prose and Heroes) Part II. 12

i. Why did Churchill not do well in examinations? (20 times)
ii. What good did Churchill three year stay at Harrow him? (5 times)
iii. Describe the early life of Pasteur? (11 times)
iv. How did Pasteur discover the method of making vaccines? (12 times)
v. Why was Mustafa Kamal sent to Anatolia? (17 times)
vi. Write a note on Mustafa Kamal's activities in Antolia? (12 times)
vii. What were Mustafa Kamal's economic reforms / Development? (13 times)
viii. Why Did Mehmet's plan fail? (8 times)

4. Write short answers to any Eight (in 3-5 lines) questions from the novel, Good Bye, Mr. Chips. 16

i. How did Chips measure his time? (13 times)
ii. Who was Colley? Why did Chips punish him? (13 times)
iii. What kind of people did Brookfield supply/produce? (14 times)
iv. What was presented to Chips on his retirement? (13 times)
v. Why did Katherine Bridges like Mr. Chips? (4times)
vi. Why did Chips dislike George Bernard Shaw and Ibsen? (6 times)
vii. Who was Katherine Bridges? Describe Katherine Bridges' physical grace/look.
viii. What was the condition of Mrs. Wickett's house? (14 times)
ix. Why did chips not like Melbury School? (4 times)
x. Why 1870 was easy to remember for Chips? (9 times)
xi. Describe the building of Brookfield School. (6 times)
xii. Who was Mrs. Wickett? (8 times)
(8 times)

Section-II

5. Write an essay (300-400 words) on any one of the following topics: 15

(i) Life in a Big City. (4 Times) **(ii) A Visit to a Historical Place.**
(iii) My Hobby (22 Times) **(iv) Technical Education**

6. Use any five of the following idioms/phrases in sentences of your own: 10

(i) An open secret (ii) To Call a spade a spade (iii) Heart and Soul
(iv) Null and Void (v) To pull a long face (vi) To be in a fix
(vii) Give up (viii) Take after

7. Translate the following passage into English. 15

کتابیں انسان کی بہترین ساتھی ہیں۔ اس لیے اپنا فارغ وقت زیادہ تر کالج کی لائبریری میں گزارتا ہوں۔ میں گھنٹوں بیٹھا کتابوں کا مطالعہ کرتا ہوں۔ اور دنیا کے عظیم عالموں سے استفادہ کرتا ہوں۔ بعض دفعہ سوچتا ہوں کہ طلباء کی اکثریت لائبریری میں کیوں نظر نہیں آتی۔ یہ جگہ ویران کیوں ہے۔ اگر طلباء میں مطالعے کا شوق پیدا ہو جائے تو ہمارا ملک خوب ترقی کرے گا۔ اس لیے ضروری ہے کہ ہمیں مطالعے کی عادت بنانی چاہیے۔

Note: English Medium / Foreign candidates will write a paragraph on "Inflation". 15

Full Book Model Paper-2

English (Compulsory)
Class – XII Paper-II
Time: 30 Minutes (OBJECTIVE) Marks: 20

Note:- Write answers to the questions on objective answer sheet provided. Four possible answers A, B, C & D to each question are given. Which answer you consider correct, fill the corresponding circle A, B, C or D given in front of each question with Marker or pen ink on the answer sheet provided.

1.(A) Choose the right option of the underlined words in meaning and fill up the bubble:

1- The pedestrian was a <u>tramp.</u>
(A) lucky (B) walker (C) vagabond ✓ (D) unlucky

2- I began walking on with an air of <u>rumination</u> and unconcern.
(A) delight (B) absorbed in thoughts✓ (C) diffidently (D) differently

3- A few lazy <u>bluffers</u> also drift into college.
(a) capable (b) wicked (c) evil mongers✓ (d) incapable

(B) Choose the correct option of the following under-lined words from Book II (Modern Prose and Heroes) Part II: (3)

4- The examination sought to <u>expose</u> the ignorance of the writer.
(a) conceal (b) show✓ (c) appreciate (d)comprehend

5. Pasteur <u>revealed</u> the true nature of the problem. (4 times)
(a) learnt (b) disclosed✓ (c) covered (d) pointed

6. He proposed that the Sultanate should be <u>abolished.</u> (3 times)
(a) eradicated/End✓ (b) enriched (c) prevailed (d) decreased

(C) Choose the correct option of the following under-lined words from the novel Goodbye Mr. Chips:

7. Chips became less <u>rigid.</u> (4 times)
(a) wise (b) hard/stern✓ (c) diligent (d) foolish

8. Ralston was efficient, <u>ruthless</u> ambitious, but not very likeable. (5 times)
(a) alert (b) cunning (c) shameless (d) merciless✓

9. Chips felt very fit, the actual work was not <u>taxing.</u> (4 times)
(a) delighting (b) tiring✓ (c) amusing (d) baking

10. Just as marriage had added something, so did <u>bereavement.</u> (5 times)
(a) deprivation (b) death✓ (c) impairment (d) consolation

(D) Choose the correct option of appropriate prepositions.

11- Do not be jealous __________ others. (2 times)
(a) to (b) for (c) of✓ (d) with

12- Do not look down __________ the poor. (4 times)
(a) on (b) to (c) of (d) upon✓

13- Don't meddle __________ my books. (3 times)
(a) in (b) into (c) with✓ (d) on

14- Death is preferable __________ disgrace. (3 times)
(a) of (b) in (c) from (d)to✓

15- She is popular __________ her students. (4 times)
(a) of (b) in (c) with✓ (d) to

(E) Four options (A), (B) (C) and (D) are given at the end of every sentence. Only one of them is correct. Choose the correct option:

16- Either you or I are wrong. (4 times)
(a) Either you or me are wrong. (b) Either you or I am wrong. ✓
(c) Either you or I is wrong. (d) Either you or I have wrong.

17- This is the last news. (2 times)
(a) This is last news. (b) This is the latest news. ✓
(c) This is the later news. (d) These are the last news.

18- Trust on God. (1 Time)
(a) Trust at God. (b) Trust by God.
(c) Trust in God. ✓ (d) Trust over God.

19- He gave me many advices. (2 times)
(a) He gave me many pieces of advice. ✓ (b) He gave me much advices.
(c) He gave me many pieces of advices. (d) He gave me good advice.

20- His hair are black. (2 times)
(a) His hairs is black. (b) His hair is black. ✓
(c) His hairs were black. (d) His hair are black.

Full Book Model Paper-2

English ,
Inter (Part-II) Class-XII
Time: 2:30Hours (SUBJECTIVE) Marks: 80

Note: **Section I is compulsory. Attempt any Three questions from Section II and any Two parts from Section III.**

SECTION-I

2. Write short answers to any six (in 3-5 lines) questions in words of your own from Book-II (Modern Prose and Heroes) Part-III 12

i. How did he decide to get rid of the books?
ii. What was the attitude of the manager towards Leacock on learning that he only wished to deposit 56 dollars in the bank? (4 times)
iii. Account for the high birth rate in under developed countries?
iv. Give a brief account of the poor economic conditions prevailing in under-developed countries?
v. What other blunders did Leacock commit after leaving the manager's office?
vi. What light do the following expressions throw on Leacock's state of mind when he entered the bank: "looked timidly round", "shambled in"? (13 times)
vii. Why is it difficult to destroy books?
viii. How did the write J.C Squire muster up courage at last to fling / drop the books into the river? (6 times)
ix. What have public-health measures to do with increase in population?

3. Write short answers to any six (in 3-5) questions from BookII (Modern Prose and Heroes) Part II. 12

i. What sorts of questions are asked by your examiners?
ii. Give some instances of Pasteur's patriotism. (13 times)
iii. What do we mean by spontaneous generation? (21 times)
iv. How did Pasteur discover treatment for cattle disease, Anthrax? (15 times)
v. Give a brief account of the Greek attack and its defeat? (6 times)
vi. Describe the reforms introduced by Mustafa Kamal with reference to change in dresses? (5 times)
vii. Describe the reforms introduced by Mustafa Kamal with reference to adoption of Roman Script. (3 times)
viii. Why did Mehmet order Mustafa Kamal to return to Constantinople? (9 times)

4. Write short answers to any Eight (in 3-5 lines) questions from the novel, Good Bye, Mr. Chips. 16

i. How did Chips and Katherine Bridges develop feelings of love for each other? (4 times)
ii. What were Katherine's views about Chips profession? (4 times)
iii. How much popular as Katherine in Brookfield? (7 times)
iv. What kind of fellow was Mr. Chips before marriage? (8 times)
v. How did Katherine influence Chips? / What changes did Katherine bring in Chips? (24 times)
vi. What was Lex Canuleia? (4 times)
vii. How did Katherine help Chips in the matter of discipline? (10 times)
viii. Why could not Chips write a book/ memories? (14 times)
ix. Who was Faulkner and what did he ask Chips? What was reply of Chips? (10 times)
x. How did Katherine's death affect the life of Mr. Chips? (18 times)
xi. What did Chips receive on 1st April? (17 times)
xii. What memories of Katherine haunted Chips? (21 times)

Section-II

5. Write an essay (300-400 words) on any one of the following topics: 15

(i) My Aim in Life (25 Times) (ii) Mobile Phone
(iii) A Cricket Match (19 Times) (iv) Science and Society

6. Use any five of the following idioms/phrases in sentences of your own: 10

(i) An open secret (ii) To Call a spade a spade (iii) Heart and Soul
(iv) Null and Void (v) To pull a long face (vi) To be in a fix
(vii) Give up (viii) Take after

7. Translate the following passage into English. 15

پاکستان ایک اسلامی ملک ہے۔ برصغیر کے مسلمانوں نے اپنے لیے ایک علیحدہ ملک کا مطالبہ کر دیا تاکہ وہ اپنے مذہب کے مطابق آزادی کی زندگی گزار سکیں۔ تحریک آزادی کے لیے انہوں نے قائداعظم کو اپنا سیاسی قائد چن لیا۔ قائداعظم کی راہنمائی میں انہوں نے جدوجہد کی۔ بالآخر برطانوی حکومت کو یہ مطالبہ ماننا پڑا اور پاکستان 14 اگست 1947ء کو وجود میں آ گیا۔ ہمیں پاکستان کی ترقی کے لئے دن رات محنت کرنی چاہیے۔ اگر ہم محنت کریں گے تو پاکستان ترقی کرے گا۔

Note: English Medium / Foreign candidates will write a paragraph on "Inflation". 15